

Methods of Filling Ceeth with Gold Inlays.*

By Dr. Thos. P. HINMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

Creatment of Compound Cavities in Incisors Involving the Incisal Surface.

In cases where there is a cavity on the mesial and distal surfaces of an incisor, and it is deemed wise to join them along the incisal surface, the cavities should be prepared as follows: Grind away the incisal enamel with a corundum stone for about one-sixteenth of an inch. If the labial incisal enamel is thick and strong it may be left, and only the lingual incisal enamel cut away. The overhanging enamel is cut away on the mesial and distal walls, but more freely from the lingual surface, the object being to leave all labial enamel that is strong and unfractured, thus showing as little gold as possible on the labial surface in the finished inlay.

The floor is cut flat with a square end fissure bur and all the walls are trimmed to converge slightly toward the incisal surface.

A groove is cut on the incisal surface, running mesio-distally and of sufficient depth to prevent the finished inlay from rocking labiolingually.

Shallow grooves are cut in the basal walls between the enamel and the pulp, these grooves running labio-lingually. These grooves should be not over one-sixty-fourth of an inch in depth.

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All the margins are polished with cuttlefish disks and the mesial and distal incisal angles slightly rounded.

Finally be sure that all walls converge toward the incisal surface and that no undercuts exist that could possibly cause the matrix to cling in the cavity after burnishing. (Fig. 20.)

Take a strip of inlay gold in length twice the diameter of the tooth mesio-distally and slightly Matrix Formation. wider than the tooth from its gingival border to its incisal surface.

Anneal this strip and bend in the shape of the letter U. Carry this strip to the mouth with a pair of pliers and pass the free ends, from the lingual side, between the approximal surfaces of the cavity and the adjacent teeth. These ends appearing on the labial side are grasped with the pliers; the gold in the meantime being held against the lingual surface of the tooth with the index finger of the right hand.





The ends of the matrix appearing on the labial side are grasped with the fingers of the left hand and drawn tight to place. A large pledget of wet cotton is now forced between the matrix and the adjacent tooth on the mesial side, thus driving the matrix into close contact with the cavity. Another pledget of wet cotton is pressed in the same position on the distal side.

Remove the cotton on the mesial side and mallet and burnish the gold into adaptation against the cavity walls.

In cases where the walls are strong mallet directly against the gold with the orange-wood plugger in the automatic mallet.

When the mesial side is finished replace the wet cotton and treat the distal side in like manner.

Remove the matrix and trim approximately. Leave the gold on the lingual side that has been burnished over the lingual surface between the cavities as this will form a bridge to assist in holding the two sides of the matrix firm and prevent any bending during handling or annealing.



Anneal the matrix and return to the cavity, burnishing the gold well into the grooves in the basal walls.

If any tears occur, mend these with gold pellets.

Remove the matrix and thicken with 22K solder, care being taken that the solder does not flow over the margins nor through the matrix to the inside. Fig. 21 shows this thickened matrix.

Replace the matrix in the mouth and go over all the margins carefully reburnishing.

Dry the matrix and take an impression of the tooth and the adjacent ones, using modeling compound which has been heated over an open flame.

Press the modeling compound well up around the teeth on their lingual and labial surfaces.

Chill thoroughly and remove from the mouth, the matrix coming away with the impression.

Run a model in sump and remove the modeling compound. The compound should be thoroughly warmed before any attempt is made to separate it from the model and great care must be exercised to prevent



the compound from drawing the matrix from the model. The compound should always be heated in water when separating from the model.

Build up the lost parts of the tooth with hard wax trimming the wax carefully to the exact shape required in the finished inlay.

Cut the tooth from the model. Take a strip of annealed 1/1000 pure gold and burnish it over all the labial surface of the tooth and cover the wax all the way around to the lingual angles.

Cut the contour piece at its mesial and distal incisal angles, and burnish the gold over the wax at the incisal surface, trimming away the lap that occurs at the angles. Trim the contour gold even with the wax at all angles. (Fig. 22.)

Burnish the contour gold as smooth as possible, because the inlay



when it is removed from the investment will be an exact duplicate of the work that has been done with the wax and contour gold.

Invest in sump, labial side downward and wash out the wax. (Fig. 23.)

This washing should be done with a stream of hot water directed against the wax, as this will get all the wax out, while boiling in water will not do so.

Clean the invested matrix thoroughly with a very small brush, this being done to prevent any small pieces of investment remaining in the matrix and becoming imbedded in the solder, thus producing flaws.

Flux the matrix with a small camel's-hair pencil.

Fill with 20K solder, care being taken not to cut the pieces too small, as it has been found that by the use of fairly large pieces of solder fewer borax holes appear in the finished inlay.

Remove the inlay from the investment and pickle in an acid bath. Cut the contour piece from the labial surface and also that portion of the matrix that covers the lingual surface of the tooth between the cavities.

Finish the approximal surfaces, leaving only a slight lap at the gingeval borders.

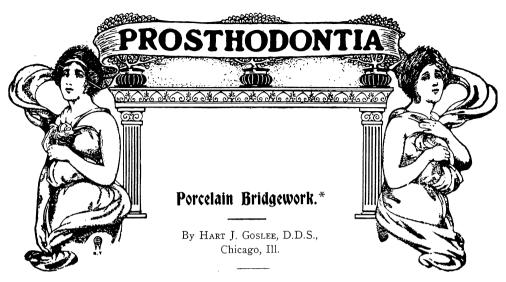
Roughen the inner surface of the inlay with a small bur. Mix cement to the consistency of thick cream and smear this cement over the cavity as well as on the inside of the inlay, and drive to position on the tooth.

The tooth in the meantime is kept dry by the use of the napkin or any other means the operator may deem adequate. When the cement is hard grind and polish to a correct contour. The gingival borders are finished with polishing strips. (Fig. 24.)

If the matrix has been properly thickened with 22K solder and the inlay filled with 20K solder there is no possibility of any shrinkage causing a misfit.

If an adjoining incisor be missing a facing may be soldered to this inlay to replace the missing tooth.

I have several cases in my practice supported in this way which have given good service. One has been in position for several years.



Cypical Construction.

In the construction of small, simple bridges in the anterior part of the mouth the employment of a saddle beneath the dummies is rarely indicated unless demanded by excessive absorption and as a support for porcelain for gum restoration.

When a saddle is for this reason unnecessary, or contraindicated, the caps, or other abutment pieces, should first be completed and then placed in position upon the roots or supporting teeth, properly adjusted in their relation thereto, and the final "bite" and impression taken.

As the preservation of the model throughout the construction of porcelain bridges is quite essential, the interior of the caps when removed in the impression should always be filled with wax as a means of facilitating their subsequent removal and accurate replacement when the model is obtained, and this feature should be observed irrespective of the style of abutment piece employed.

After obtaining the model, adjusting the bite, and mounting upon the articulator, suitable facings should then be selected, and ground to fit the caps and the intervening model, and to the proper relation with each other. In this connection at least two precautions are necessary. First, the facings which are to be adapted to the caps must be ground thin enough to overlap upon the labial surface of the bands, for the reason previously mentioned (Fig. 339); and second, some little space should

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always exist between the facings in order to admit of their expansion during the process of soldering.

When the desired adjustment has been obtained the caps should be slightly warmed and detached from the model and then held in the flame until the wax is removed from them. After observing that they then go readily to place, and that they may also be easily removed, they should



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be adjusted to position and the surface of the model between them covered with tin foil. (Fig. 340.) The facings should now be properly adjusted and securely attached with hard wax, after which the entire piece may be easily removed from the model (owing to the presence of the tin foil) and invested.

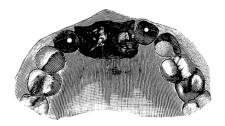


Fig. 340.

Except that the entire lingual surface of all of the facings must be freely exposed, and that the investment must have body enough to hold it together and to withstand the stress necessary to properly adjust the pins to the connecting bar, the requirements incident to investing porcelain bridges do not differ essentially from those in general, but these precautions must be observed.

When thus invested the wax should be carefully removed and all thin overhanging edges then trimmed away until the facings are freely exposed. (Fig. 341.)



Connecting Bar. A connecting bar of round iridio-platinum wire not smaller than 16 g. should now be adjusted, and as the strength of the finished bridge will depend largely upon this, it is therefore evident that an adjustment such as will insure strength must obtain. In effecting this the bar should first be bent so as to approximately follow the curvature of the facings, and then



Fig. 341.

and trimmed so as to rest firmly on each cap, up close to the facings, both of which provisions are for the purpose of obtaining strength without materially weakening the porcelain. (Fig. 342.)

Ordinarily, however, where a saddle is not used, this bar should not come in direct contact with the *intermediate* facings, or dummies, but should be so adjusted as to admit of bending the pins down until their

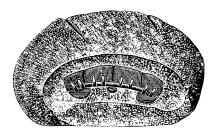


Fig. 342.

ends come in contact with the bar, and yet leave some little space between it and the facing. (Fig. 343.) This is desirable for the reason that where no saddle is used it is seldom if ever advisable to attempt to completely cover the bar with porcelain, as it would be likely to chip off afterward, and that if some little space exists opportunity for effecting the necessary contour and for obtaining the necessary strength in the finished piece without completely covering the bar, is thus afforded.

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When the bar has been so adjusted, each pin of each facing should then be bent, usually downward, or toward the cervical, until absolute contact with the bar is obtained. This may be accomplished by securely holding the facing against the investment with a blunt instrument in one hand, while the pin is bent with a sharp instrument in the other, being careful always to apply the pressure to the extreme end of the pin and to hold the facing securely.



Fig. 343.

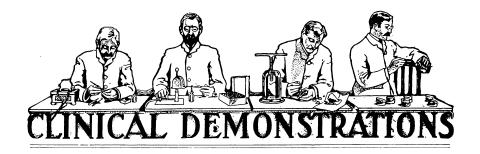
If absolute contact is impossible a small piece of platinum plate or wire should now be fitted into the space, as a means of facilitating the subsequent union with solder, and if the bar is not inclined to remain in place and preserve the contact thus obtained small pieces of investment material or fire-clay should be fitted so as to support it and thus insure a preservation of the contact when the case is heated for soldering.





Fig. 344.

When all of these requirements have been carefully observed the case should then be placed upon the flame and allowed to remain until thoroughly heated, after which the parts should be united with 25 per cent platinum solder, being careful to observe that every pin is securely attached to the bar, and that the ends of the bar are then also securely attached to the caps. The completed substructure for this type of bridge is illustrated in Fig. 344.



Large Gold Inlays and Method of Swaging.

By Dr. D. I. Wadsworth, Portland, Ore.

Clinic before the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, July, 1905.

In describing this way or method of constructing a large gold inlay I have selected a lower six-year molar on account of the frequency of these cases, more especially in children, from ten to sixteen years of age.

In a great many cases it is not necessary to devitalize, but in this particular one the pulp was removed.

In preparing the cavity first grind down the walls of enamel with a carborundum wheel till they are fairly well supported with dentine, after which prepare the cavity with burs to the form shown in Fig. 1, taking care that it is not retentive in shape, filling up undercuts, if there be any, with cement. The cavity is then coated with vaseline and an impression taken with cement. Place cement impression, cavity surface upward on moldine, imbedding it so that the clay will be about one-sixteenth of an inch from the margin; place one of the rings over it and pour with Melott's metal. You now have an exact duplicate of the cavity in metal. Fig. 2.

In swaging the matrix for this class of inlay I use 22-karat gold, silver alloyed, about 32 gauge, as it can be handled freely without fear of bending and can be swaged and burnished almost as easily as pure gold. A stick of a suitable size is then driven into the metal die, making a wood counter (Fig. 3). Place gold over and swage; trim to within one-thirty-second of an inch of the margin (which will be plainly marked on the gold), anneal and reswage; then place matrix in tooth and finish the trimming and burnishing. I use carborundum stones and sandpaper disks in finishing the margins, drawing the gold toward the tooth.

After having completed the matrix, place a little whiting, plaster or cement in the bottom of matrix to prevent solder from running at that

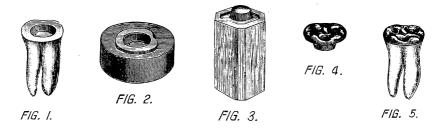
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point and reinforce the remaining inside portion with 20-karat solder, after which cut or grind out that portion covered with whiting; next place matrix in tooth and take compound bite; remove and tack matrix to bite with a little sticky wax, to hold in position, and mount on crown articulators.

The appliance which I employ in handling the Melott's metal, in completing the inlay, I make from a piece of seven-eighths-inch brass tubing, sawing off four pieces about five-eighths inch long and splitting all but one, which is used to hold moldine. Two are used to pour the metal into and the fourth is a clamp ring. The object of splitting the rings is to enable them to be removed from the metal freely prior to the swaging. Melott's is used for the die and a composition of Sn. 1, Pb. 1 and Bi. 2 for the counter die.

To proceed with the inlay, carve up the remaining portion in compound, leaving a slight margin the thickness of a calling card, exposing the margin of matrix. Remove the whole from the articulators, by tipping it off with the point of a knife blade, and press carving into ring filled with clay until the margin of matrix shows plainly in the clay.



Remove carving and place one of the split rings on clay ring and pour with Melott's; remove while still warm and coat the die with whiting. The warmth from the die will hasten the drying of the whiting. Next place the other split ring inside clamp ring and adjust the two over die ring and pour lower fusing metal, which should be poured as cool as possible. Then swage with wood by first driving it into the counter-die, as stated above; partially trim up and finish the swaging with metal die. The shoulder or margin made by leaving a portion of the matrix exposed in the carving will be plainly seen on the swaged piece, giving a perfect line to trim to.

The cusp portion being trimmed and fitted perfectly to the matrix is then reinforced heavily with 20-karat solder, wired to the matrix and soldered with 18-karat, dropping the solder through hole cut out of bottom of matrix (Fig. 4). It is then finished up and the retaining grooves or



holes are made on side of matrix; under-cuts are made in tooth and then it is set in usual manner.

If each step is carefully followed the results are most gratifying, and you will have a piece of work that will be a credit to yourself as well as a comfort to your patient, doing away entirely with an irritating band at the gum margin.

An Easily Constructed Porcelain Crown for Molars.

By N. A. STANLEY, D.M.D., New Bedford, Mass.

Clinic before the New Jersey State Dental Society, July, 1905.

In giving the different steps incident to the construction of this crown I do not claim anything new or original.

I first used it for broken-down molars where an abscessed condition prevailed, which teeth, after being properly treated, made solid foundations for crowns. And if some few receive a suggestion that will help them over a difficulty the object of this clinic will have been attained.

Of course, the first step is to carefully treat and fill the roots, then



FIG. I.

fill the pulp chamber, restoring any decayed portion with amalgam. When nicely finished below the gum line there will be nothing to irritate the tissues, which is one of the essentials in all crown work.

After the amalgam has hardened and has been trimmed, even with or a little below the gum line, proceed as follows: Drill two or three parallel holes wherever you can best put them, an eighth of an inch or so in depth, large enough to take an 18-gauge platinum wire. Burnish a piece of platinum plate, 32 or 33 gauge, to this surface. The pressure of a small ball burnisher will indicate the position of the holes. Put the wire through plate and solder with pure gold.

I usually solder one at a time, as it assists in getting accurate relations.

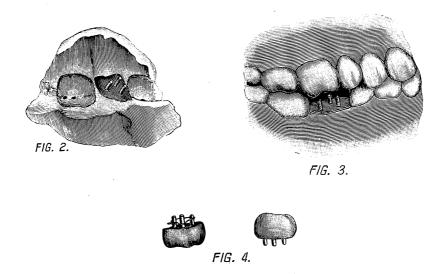
The length of pins on the occlusal side will be determined by the closeness of the bite. After the pins are in position further burnishing and malleting will indicate the exact size of tooth on under side of platinum. Trim accurately to this line and bring to a knife edge. (Fig. 1.)

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Place in position and take impression and bite at the same time with plaster. (Fig. 2.) From this impression accurate working models are obtained. (Fig. 3.) A thin coating of wax on pins enables you to remove from model easily.

You are now ready to apply the body and biscuit it, and after it has been carved to more accurate proportions is ready to add the enamel, but before doing this it is well to wind a piece of small platinum wire around the ends of the pins (Fig. 4), as in baking the contraction of the body will cause these ends to spread.



Pure platinum should be used, so that the pins can be readily bent if necessary. But the little wire will prevent much change.

As there is considerable shrinkage it may be necessary to add a little body or enamel several times before a perfect result is obtained.

My experience for crown work has been confined to Parker's high fusing body, whenever I have done my own carving. I have no doubt, however, that the different makes are all good for this work.



Gold Inlays.

By Dr. J. F. Wessels, Philadelphia, Pa. Clinic before the Pennsylvania State Dental Society, June, 1905.

Gold inlays are recommended for large cavities in molars and bicuspids. Prepare cavity by removing all decay and shape about the same as for a porcelain inlay, having the base or floor as broad and flat as possible. The edges, however, should be slightly beveled outward, rather than straight, as in porcelain work, as this allows for a thin edge of gold which can be burnished closely at the margins of cavity.

The inlay can be made either solid or hollow. For large cavities I usually use hollow inlays, for smaller ones solid inlays.

After the cavity is prepared several methods of procedure are at command. The matrix can either be made by burnishing a piece of pure gold, 36 to 40 gauge directly into the cavity, or an impression of the cavity can be taken with cement, modeling compound, etc., a fusible metal die made and the matrix swaged and afterward burnished into the cavity so as to secure a more perfect fit. The matrix is then placed in position in the cavity, filled to perfect contour and bite with modeling compound or cement, a cap piece or cover is then burnished over the modeling compound or cement, so as to give perfect contour and bite or masticating surface, and at the same time fit closely to the edge of the matrix. Then remove matrix from tooth and remove modeling compound from matrix. We now have two pieces of the inlay, one fitting cavity and one forming contour. Drill a hole in center of matrix large enough to admit pieces of solder. Wire the two pieces of the inlay together, having previously coated inside and approximating edges with borax and the under side of matrix with chalk and water to prevent solder from flowing over the matrix and spoiling the fit. Place small pieces of gold solder through the hole in matrix and solder the two pieces of gold together over a bunsen burner, using enough solder to stiffen the inlay. After soldering, polish inlay and set in place in tooth with cement. The hollow part of inlay should be filled with cement before the inlay is placed into the cavity. The final polishing and burnishing can be done after the inlay is set.

To make a solid inlay proceed in same manner until the matrix is formed. Then if the inlay is for a cavity involving the approximal surface, place matrix in place in cavity, then burnish a piece of pure gold about No. 36 to form the approximal contour; the cavity can be packed with wet cotton or spunk while this is being done. Be sure this piece of



gold fits the matrix closely at the neck of the tooth. Remove these two pieces of gold, fit together in correct relation, fill space between with wax and invest. When investment is hard, burn out wax, pack space with some form of crystal gold and flow in gold solder. Do not attempt to fill in with solder alone, as it is apt to distort the matrix and spoil the fit at the edge, as the solder contracts.

Gold Inlays.

By Dr. E. L. Hutchinson, Honolulu, H. I.

I have done nothing but gold inlay work for the last two and a half years and my method of forming the matrix is similar to the ordinary method used for porcelain inlay work. I use platinum for the matrix. I burnish the platinum into the cavity with moist rolls of cotton and mallet it into shape with the automatic mallet and then burnish around the edges of the cavity. I am not particular in regard to folds in the matrix. I burnish the folds down until I have the edge of my matrix near the same gauge as the body of the matrix. I do not bother to fill up the matrix with camphor. I think that a matrix may be removed from the cavity without changing its shape, without resorting to this precaution. The matrix has a certain amount of spring and it will spring in place if it has not been altogether pulled out of shape. I do not invest my matrix.

I pour pure gold into the platinum matrix. I am very careful to paint the matrix with yellow ochre all around the cavity, leaving a narrow edge for overlapping. The under surface of the matrix is also painted with yellow ochre, thick. This takes the place of an investment and will hold the matrix in position.

This cavity is prepared altogether with carborundum wheels, avoiding as much as possible the bur. I find that these wheels are very satisfactory. They give less pain to the patient and the patients are less afraid. It is remarkable how quickly you can cut down and open up a cavity with the thin disks of carborundum and the small wheels.

My idea about preparing the cavity is altogether different from the manner in which teeth are usually prepared for inlay work. The strain in mastication should bear directly against the inlay and in such a way as not to force the inlay out of the cavity. The joint on the line between the inlay and the tooth should be on a slant, not perpendicular. I have used many of these inlays which I have the opportunity of watching, for at least two and a half years and they are still perfect.



Backing Facings and Gold Corners on Porcelain_Ceeth.

By L. A. Stemmler, D.D.S., Myrtle Point, Ore.

Clinic before the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress, July, 1905.

Backing Facing. Shape I cut my backing of 30-gauge crown gold and burnish to tooth or facing. I do not grind the cutting edge because by so doing we lose cutting edge strength. I remove the backing and flow solder over the lower part of it. I also cut the pins off instead of bending the pins down to the backing, as that is another reason for fractures. After the tip of backing has been soldered the backing is then replaced on the tooth and tooth waxed to place on the model, tip of the facing covered with investment, and there is no danger of solder running over on the porcelain facing and doing damage. The parts are then united by solder in the usual way.

Gold Corners on Porcelain Teeth.

In order to place a gold filling or corner on a porcelain tooth grind off a corner of the tooth and burnish the backing over corner; remove, invest and solder on the gold tip or corner. Polish and replace

on the tooth again. By this method you can make a gold corner on a plate tooth without the use of the diamond drill. Such a display of gold of course should be used only in exceptional cases, as for instance, in a mouth where one or two teeth are to be supplied among a number of others already contoured with gold.





Annual Banquet of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey.

President T. Starr Dunning called the members to order and addressed the meeting in part as follows:

I extend to you a hearty welcome to our twenty-sixth annual banquet.

Nearly three decades have passed since this Association was formed, and each year has found us in a more flourishing condition and with a larger membership than the preceding one.

Twenty-six years ago, February 20, 1880, eleven dentists met in the city of Newark and formed the "C. D. A.," the object of which was to elevate the profession, create sociability among its members and to work for the benefit of dentistry in all its branches.

It is doubtful if the charter members themselves ever dreamed of the success of their efforts. We have on our roll at the present time 116 names of men who rank among the highest in the profession.

It is not a society of old men; neither is it a society of young men, but for all reputable dentists whatever their age or experience may be.

Our society is well represented on the State and National Boards of Dental Examiners and in the National Association. As to the sociability of the members there can be no question, as the happy faces here tonight can testify.

Gentlemen, I am going to call on one of our members tonight to be toastmaster of the evening. As you all know, toastmasters, like poets, are born, not made, but this one is to the manor born.

The man to whom I refer (known to his friends as "Mr. Smooth") is Prof. R. M. Sanger.



Mr. President and Gentlemen: The success of the past year under the administration of our worthy retiring president has been marked by extreme wisdom in the selection of his advisers and aiders, so that it is hardly necessary for me to say that in the selection of a toastmaster—well, you can draw your own inference. (Laughter and applause.)

As I am here, not to make a speech but to introduce the speakers, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you W. W. Walker, of New York City—Weary Willie Walker—who will speak on the subject of the Milk of Human Kindness in the Dental Profession.

Remarks of W.W. Walker, M.D.S., D.D.S., Replying to the Coast "Che Milk of Human Kindness in the Dental Profession."

Old Mr. Smooth: Fellow-members of the Central Dental Association of Northern New Jersey, and my friends in the profession:

When I was a boy and lived in Rochester, my native town, the old men and the old women in that part of the country used to talk about the prehistoric things, and among others was a bird called the Geneseosis, which was a bird living on the banks of the Genesee, which, according to the Indian legends, had a great big pouch, and whenever it was alarmed or frightened it sought safety by jumping into it. That is just exactly how I feel tonight.

But this does not seem to me like a meeting of the Central Dental Association. As I entered this spacious hall tonight it looked to me more like a gathering of the Tammany chiefs of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards. (Laughter.)

The toast to which I am expected to respond is the "Milk of Human Kindness in the Dental Profession." This is a specimen tonight of what Jerseymen can do, for no other dental organization in the United States or in the world can do what they can. There is no other dental society in the world that commands the respect that these gentlemen do, and no matter whether they meet in New York or New Jersey, there is a place for everybody, and no doubt one of the reasons why Meeker and his associates are meeting here tonight is to make it easier for some of the members of the dental profession to attend this banquet, and besides that I don't believe there is a place in Newark large enough to accommodate the members of the society and their friends and guests whom they wished to invite to participate in this gathering. (Applause.)

What is it that makes these meetings so popular, and why do we all love them? It is because the milk of human kindness is flowing through

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the veins of every member of the society. That is why we are here tonight. It is an honor, an honor to you and an honor to ourselves, to be here.

Now, Mr. Toastmaster, I understand there are three or four long-winded speakers here tonight, and I will make my remarks very short. I hope that the officers and members of this society who have been working so hard and for so long to upbuild our glorious profession may live for many years to come to continue the good work, and that those who come after them may appreciate to the fullest extent what they have done.

There is just one word further I want to say concerning the milk of human kindness, and that is this: There is one of the oldest members of this society who I notice is absent tonight, and that is Dr. C. S. Stockton. (Applause.) A little over a year ago tonight, on the 28th day of the month, I was attacked with a severe illness; I was taken from my home to the New York Hospital and a part of my body removed from me—my appendix. As soon as I could read my mail I found a letter from the secretary of our dear friend, Dr. Stockton, from which it appeared that he had been afflicted with the same trouble and had a similar operation performed upon him, which was followed by a very long and serious illness. One complication followed the other until it almost broke the old gentleman's heart. I received a letter from Dr. Stockton vesterday, in which he said that he had thought of being here tonight, but that at a meeting of the Republican Club in Orange he had met so many old friends that it had broke him all up and he was sorry that he had to forego the pleasure of being here this evening.

Now, Mr. Toastmaster, would it be out of the way if I asked the members of this society and the visiting friends to all stand up and drink the health of Dr. Stockton. May he live long and prosper. (Amid loud applause the members all rose and drank the health of Dr. C. S. Stockton, of Newark, N. J.) Now, Mr. Toastmaster, I thank you very much for allowing me all this time and I thank the gentlemen present for listening to me. (Loud applause.)

Coastmaster as guests men from different parts of the country, but also to have the pleasure of having them address us, and I am very glad to be able to introduce to you H. W. Campbell, D.D.S., of Suffolk, Va., the president of the National Association of Dental Examiners, who will speak to you on the subject of the relations of the dental profession to the Examiners' Association and to the Faculties' Association.



Remarks of h. W. Campbell, D.D.S., of Suffolk, Uirginia, Responding to the Coast "The Relation of the Dental Profession to the Examiners' Association, and to the Faculties Association."

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: In considering the relation of the dental profession to the Examiners' Association, it becomes necessary to inquire into the genesis of the association, as well as to ascertain what the association is, and to determine for what it stands. In the first place, I purpose to show that the Examiners' Association is a child of the profession by the State Board. In laying down this proposition I am aware that I will be met by those who contend that the State society is responsible for the formation of the board, and that the State societies constitute a small number of the army of dentists who make up the great profession. I shall not recede from my position, however, and while I recognize the presence of good men outside of the State and local societies, I affirm that the life and soul of the dental profession is in its organized societies.

The Examiners' Association.

What is the Examiners' Association? Briefly stated, it consists of one or more delegates from the various State boards having membership; it has

laws and regulations governing its sessions and deliberations; it has no legal power either to reward or punish; it can prescribe certain rules incident to membership, and recommend that they be adopted by its members. It is, in the strictest sense of the word, a deliberative body; its powers arise from its ability to furnish data and to secure through its councils wise and sound principles of conduct for the guidance of its members. I desire to be thoroughly understood at this point; the Examiners' Association has power second to the State Society only. The power vested in the boards is wholly different from that of either the State Society or the Examiners' Association. The power emanating from the Examiners' Association is moral and, exercising this power, it stands related to the great profession as a child and as a true and dutiful child of the profession, it will endeavor to perform the duties and discharge the obligations for which it was brought into existence-viz., first, to see that the standard of preliminary education of dentists is put upon the plane it should occupy; second, to assist the State boards in their effort to give the public the best product of the best schools. It is



not wise to dissemble these matters and try to evade the main question; let us be frank and stand to our guns, confident of victory.

What is the purpose of the Examiners' Association, and for what does it stand? No man acts without a motive, neither do associations; now then let us see what the motives and purposes of this association have been during the last twenty-three years. It has stimulated dental colleges to improve their teaching facilities, to be more careful in matriculating men, to be more careful in grading men; for the very fact that this association would point out the reputable and non-reputable schools has had a powerful effect in suppressing questionable schools. Notwithstanding the fact that for several years of the last twenty-three years of its existence its work has been hampered, by its alliance with false gods, I am happy to say that now the association is in a better position than ever to fulfil the expectations of the profession, and through its system of tabulating examiners' reports, information will be presented from vear to year, which will be of incalculable value to the profession. The colleges and universities may as well take notice and prepare to see how their product looks in cold type.

In taking a stand for higher education, if the examiners will put the burden of proof where it belongs by adopting a reasonable educational standard, and require the college graduate to measure up to it as a part of his examination for license to practice, results will follow which will be surprising.

Che Faculties' Hssociation.

Let me notice briefly the relation of the profession to the Faculty Association. The Faculty Association is an adjunct to the college and university, and the college and university is the recruiting sta-

tion of the profession, so we see at once how strong the tie is, and that the recruiting station must be kept up to the highest state of proficiency if the body of the profession shall continue to remain in a healthy condition. The Faculties' Association, as an organization, occupies a relation to the college similar to that occupied by the Examiners' Association to the State Board. We may not consider the Faculties as related to the profession, except in so far as it influences the educational institutions whose mouthpiece it is. The colleges are not antagonistic to the State laws, but on the other hand they are favorable to legislation, as in this way thousands of men have been forced into the schools as the only entrance into the profession. Fifty-two colleges compose the Faculties' Association, and of that number, judging by the showing that the students make before the examining board, there are about thirty-three and one-third per cent who do good work, and whose requirement is up to



the standard of a well-organized school. The next thirty-three and onethird per cent is not fully up to the standard, but manage to do their work with a degree of proficiency; the last thirty-three and one-third per cent is inefficient in almost every particular. Out of each class of these colleges come men who are sadly lacking in educational qualifications and professional education armed with the D.D.S. degree. What is the cause of this condition of affairs? The mouthpiece of the colleges shall give the answer: Inability of the Faculties to enforce its own rules and requirements. The strong schools endeavoring to hold up the weak and incompetent colleges by indorsing their preliminary educational requirements instead of boldly standing for a definite and positive educational standard which the profession could indorse. If the needed reforms relating to entrance examinations to dental colleges were instituted in the United States today, there would be about thirty deaths in the ranks of the dental colleges. These needed reforms are sure to come, and the question arises. Will the Faculties' Association wake up to the discharge of its part of this work of its own accord, or shall the profession compel it to do so by its "big stick," the Examining Board?

Coastmaster Sanger. It is our privilege now to pass from Virginia and come back to New York and to have the pleasure of listening to William Carr, M.D., D.D.S., of New York City, dean of the College of Dental and Oral

Surgery, who will speak about the Possibility of a Board of Regents from both associations to solve the problem of dental education.

Remarks of William Carr, M.D., D.D.S., of New York City, Responding to the Coast "Che Possibility of a Board of Regents from Both Associations to Solve the Problem of Dental Education."

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have been requested to say a few words on a subject which has occupied the attention of many of us for some time past, and its importance has grown to such an extent that I feel that I am not stating the case too strongly when I claim that it is professionally the question of the hour.

I refer to the problem as to whether or not we should all, individually and as a body, work for the organization of a Central or National Board of Regents for the government of educational matters throughout the

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Union; the establishment of standards, preliminary and professional, and the decision of such matters as might be brought to its attention. Such a National Board of Regents should be composed of members of the National Association of Dental Examiners, the National Association of Faculties and of the Federation.

No one who has given the subject of dental education any thought or attention during the past decade can deny that its evolution has been rapid, as the methods of teaching, the conduct of examinations and requirements as to preliminary education were woefully deficient prior to 1895.

The conditions existing today, however, although vastly improved, are far from ideal and leave much to be desired. It seems that the time is propitious for the formation of such a National Board, having the power to formulate rules, establish curriculum and set standards which would be in harmony with present ideas and which would crystallize the many excellent methods now existing in several States.

Standards of Preliminary Requirements. It will be remembered that until within a comparatively few years preliminary education was not considered necessary, therefore it was not required of a candidate who desired to enter a dental school

or college. A step in advance was then taken, when every college connected with the National Association of Dental Faculties was required to hold its own examinations for entrance. This was all very well in theory, but no standard was established. Doubtless many of you remember, and some of you may have in your possession, the list of questions which were placed before candidates for admission by many of the dental institutions. These so-called "entrance examinations" were extremely puerile and as often conducted were mere farces.

These conditions had existed for a few years when the Regents of the University of the State of New York assumed charge of such examinations; since then the standard of preliminary education has been steadily advanced, and now it is necessary for a candidate for matriculation into any professional school to possess either a dental or a medical or a law student's certificate, stating that the holder has shown to the satisfaction of the Regents' office that he possessed a diploma from a high school having a four years' course, or has shown his ability to pass the Regents' examinations with its equivalent of forty-eight counts. These so-called academic forty-eight counts have now become the minimum requirement in the State of New York for admission to a professional institution of learning. A student may have a degree from an academic or scientific institution, which is also considered its equivalent.

This condition, which we believe to be nearly ideal, prevails only in



the State of New York. In order to bring all the institutions up to the same high standard, it is necessary that the preliminary requirements shall be equal in all the States of the Union. This can only be accomplished through the medium of such a National or Central Board as we advocate.

National Board Advocated.

Among educators many questions arise from day to day, which, under existing conditions, cannot be definitely determined; these could be decided by such a central body as we have described. For instance,

a question very much discussed at present is this: Should a man be advanced in any of the academic institutions, from one class to another, dependent solely upon his ability to satisfactorily pass the final examination of the class of which he is a member and also of the next higher class? It often occurs that a man entering the freshman class applies at the end of the first term for examination and entrance into the sophomore class. Does it not seem unfair that a man capable of absorbing knowledge more rapidly than others of his class should be compelled to sit idly on the benches waiting for his slower companions to overtake him?

Also, if upon examination, a student demonstrates to the satisfaction of the faculty that he possesses the requisite knowledge to enter an advanced class upon matriculation—no matter when, where and how he obtained such knowledge—is it advisable to permit him to take the advanced standing at once? Educators in professional schools desiring to do justice to their students' abilities are powerless, under existing conditions, to place ability above restricted routine. Although the theory of advancement seems plausible, yet the idea itself is many-sided and requires careful consideration before final adjustment.

Such conditions could be met by a Central Board of Regents having authority to establish standards and also to compel strict observance of such standards in the colleges throughout the Union. It would be a simple matter to refuse to register colleges that declined to abide by the decisions of the board, or that refused to comply with its'requirements. Such legislation as might be necessary could much more readily be obtained by the recommendation of a National Board supported, as it would be, by all the reputable institutions of the State, than by the sporadic efforts of individuals or even by the efforts of one or more colleges of a State. Even if such legislation be now secured in any State, it simply means that another individual State had gone a step further toward a desired goal, but the conditions in other States would remain the same, and such high standards in one State would tend to drive students to the institutions of some other State, where the degree, if less valuable, is easier to obtain.



Another point to take into consideration is the fixing of specific courses of instruction for students contemplating entering the dental profession, and this matter has already been taken under advisement by the regents of the University of the State of New York, who as recently as January 26, 1906, sent an open letter to various dental educators as follows:

of Regents.

"For the purpose of developing in the secondary schools requirements for the admission to profesfrom New York Hoard sional schools and in time to secure balanced courses, following the analogy of the academic, specific courses, for admission to the study of law, medicine

and dentistry will be recommended at the next meeting of the Regents as an equivalent for the greater number of counts in miscellaneous subjects.

"The items of the dental student certificate are in harmony with studies made by this department in conference with the dental schools and with the representatives of other States. For this certificate it is proposed to accept 45 counts earned in our examinations on the following set subjects as the equivalent of 60 in miscellaneous subjects earned on examination of certification, viz.:

English, three years		10
Mathematics, two years:		
Algebra	5	
Geometry	5	10
Latin, two years:		
Grammar	2	
Composition	2	
Cæsar	6	10
Science, two years:		
Physics	5	
Chemistry	5	IO
Drawing, one year		3
Manual training, one year		2
Total		45

"The importance of some such standard of specific requirements for admission to a dental school will be readily acknowledged, and if such a standard were advocated by a Central Board the result would be far more effective and satisfactory than if imposed by a State Board of Regents."

A uniform standard is required in justice to the institution, as well as in justice to the student, and such uniformity can only be obtained through the efforts of a National Board.



This board, if composed of men of known ability, educators and examiners of high standing in their profession, would command respect, as they would work unselfishly for the best interests of their profession.

Regulations formulated by official authority for the enforcement of preliminary requirements would greatly facilitate the permanent elevation of the professional standards. We believe that the fault today lies not so much in the teaching methods of the various institutions as in the character of the material upon which the faculties have to expend their time and labor. It is evident that no matter how learned the college faculty may be, no matter how high the professional standard imposed, it is impossible to obtain the results desired if the matriculants of the institutions are uneducated, untrained boys or men who have not formed correct habits of study, and who do not possess the necessary foundation for a professional education. It is manifestly impossible for such men, no matter how industrious or how willing they may be to acquire knowledge, to take up intelligently the study of such branches of our profession as chemistry, pathology, bacteriology, microscopy, etc., etc., unless they possess the necessary preliminary education. If students entered our colleges with a uniform standard of preliminary training they would begin their professional education on more equal terms, thus greatly facilitating the work of the faculties.

Instances
of Injustice.

There are cases continually arising which would come properly under the jurisdiction of such a Central Board.

For instance, a boy during his last year in a high school matriculated and took his first course in a dental college. Instead of wasting his time in occupations which might have been a positive detriment to his entire future this boy attended the high school in the morning and the college in the afternoons, doing the necessary operating and prosthetic work during his long vacations. He passed his high school final examinations, received a diploma and afterward passed his college finals with great credit to himself and to his alma mater; but, because the boy had the ability and energy to do this, he was punished for his praise-worthy efforts by being debarred from his State Board examinations for license at the end of his third year, his diploma showing that he had done two years' work in one year; therefore, he will be compelled to take another course in the dental institution before he can come up for examination before the State Board.

Another young man with the degree of B.A. entered a dental institution in this city and at the same time matriculated at a medical college. At the end of his second year, under the laws of New York State, having

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received a certificate from the faculty of the medical college that he had complied with all the requirements of the college, he was enabled to go before the State Board of Medical Examiners and pass their examinations in anatomy, physiology, materia medica and therapeutics. The next year he graduated from the dental school, presented his credentials, was admitted to the examinations of the State Board of Dental Examiners and received a license to practice dentistry, this being his third year in dentistry. At the same time he was taking his third year in medicine; he passed his final medical faculty examinations successfully and received his degree, but was held up on his final State Board examination in medicine because he was guilty of occupying all of his time and talents in acquiring the coveted knowledge instead of squandering golden hours in riotous living, etc.

Had *this* condition been discovered previous to taking his dental examinations for license he would have been debarred from that examination also, and consequently deprived of his dental license. Yet he had complied with all the requirements of these institutions and had satisfactorily passed their respective faculties.

Is there any justice in this? I think you will agree with me that it is not just nor fair, and a Central Board could harmonize such matters with advantage to the student and to the profession.

The investigation of doubtful diplomas, granted by more than doubtful institutions, could be conducted by the board without question and without dispute, establishing standards of preliminary and professional education would be within the scope of its duties; also the many questions which are now decided by the faculties for State boards without harmony and without system would be arranged in a proper and orderly manner and leave to teaching and examining bodies only the duties which properly come under their jurisdiction, relieving them of the unnecessary and unsatisfactory work they are now called upon to perform.

Another point that I believe requires attention on the part of the proper authorities is the establishment of reciprocity between every State in the Union similar to that existing between New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

I trust that the reasons for advocating a Central Board of Regents may seem to you as important as they appear to me.

Coastmaster Sanger. The next speaker will undertake the Herculean task of telling us what the editor thinks. We all think we know what the editor thinks, but Dr. Ottolengui is one of the men who does the thinking, and

he will tell us what that thinking is better than we know. I take very



great pleasure in introducing Dr. R. Ottolengui, of New York City, who will tell his own story.

Remarks of R. Ottolengui, M.D.S., of New York, Editor of "Che Items of Interest," Responding to the Coast "What the Dental Editor Chinks."

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I do not know how the other speakers feel, but I feel that this is the most important occasion on which I have ever been invited to speak, practically, to express an impartial opinion on the questions at issue between the Faculties' Association, the Dental Examiners' Association and the profession at large; for, let me tell you, gentlemen, that we are somewhat in the same position as confronts us with a probably coming coal strike. Men are meeting in this town to decide whether there shall or shall not be such a strike. Who are meeting? The proposed strikers and those who hire the strikers. But who will pay the bills? The people! And the people have no representatives at court. I feel that I have been called on here tonight as the representative of the people, the dentists of this country, in this issue (applause), and I hope, as I shall have some very plain things to say, before I am through, that all present will believe me when I declare that I have none but the kindliest feeling toward every individual, even though I may speak against the association to which he belongs.

I am to tell you what the editor thinks and I want to say, and I say it from the very bottom of my heart, that I would not be a member of a faculty nor a member of an examining board, because I value the independence I have as an editor. I say, as an editor, because I think that as plain Dr. Ottolengui I would never receive so many invitations, but because I am an editor of a magazine with some circulation, I have been asked to visit cities all over the United States. In all of the cities I have carried both ears, one on each side, and have thus been able to hear both sides of many questions. Some of those things I will tell at a banquet which I would not perhaps put in print because it would not be so easy to make myself understood, but here I feel that I am among friends and that I may speak my piece.

You have heard of the withering hand of scorn. Rider Haggard created a character "She," who with one touch of her hand upon her rival's brow caused gray hairs to appear in that head. If I could annihilate a dental society with my hand, the index finger of that hand would be pointed at the National Association of Dental Examiners, while the other hand would aim at the National Faculties' Association. What have

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these two associations done but war upon one another? But let me take them up seriatim.

The Examiners' Association.

We have been told tonight that the Examiners' Association is the child of the profession and the boards. If it is, it is an illegitimate offspring. But what has this association accomplished for the better-

ment of dentistry? It admits that it has no legal authority; if any good has come from the existence of the Examiners' Association it has come from the separate boards, not from the aggregation of boards. I defy any member of the Examiners' Association to point to one single stride of advance in the pathway of progress that it has helped the profession to take. What could this association have done that it has not done? What was its manifest duty which it has forgotten in these twenty-three years? A few things, and a few things only, the National Association of Examiners, without any legal power has accomplished, and that by means of the moral force that it engendered among its own members. It should have aimed at a uniformity of examinations. Has it done so? It should have aimed at a uniformity of examining boards—a standard for examiners. Has it done so? (Applause.) Most of all it should have aimed, and 1 believe I am correct in saying this object was in its initial prospectus, it should have aimed for interchange of license between the States, and it has existed twenty-three years and it is now doing its best to kill the only reasonable proposition that has ever been made looking toward that (Applause.) object.

Those are some of the things it might have done and has not done.

But what has it done—for what was the Examiners' Association created? I do not think one-tenth of the examiners know they were created for the one and only purpose of protecting the community against inability—to find out if a man who wanted to practice in a comunity had enough ability to render it safe to make him a licensed man. What has it done? Has it been satisfied to weigh the product? No. This Association of Examiners, which has no legal authority, has arrogated to itself the right to set the standard of preliminary education, before a student can go into a college and to tell the colleges how to teach men what they should know. I make no question of the right of a board to say, if it chooses, in its own State: "Before you practice dentistry in this State you must be able to tell me how many wives Cæsar had," and if they choose to add to their curriculum of examination all that it required of a high school graduate, that is within the police power of the State, but when they attempt to tell a college, "you must thus examine a man before you admit him," that is an arrogance of power against which we have a right to protest—and I will prove it.



There are two associations, the Faculties and the Examiners—and I like neither of them. If it is within the legal and moral right of the Examiners' Association to dictate to the Faculties anything whatver about the management of their colleges, it is equally within the jurisdiction of the Faculties' Association to tell the Examiners how they shall examine—and would they like that? (Applause.) Just suppose for a moment that the Faculties' Association could pass a resolution to this effect: "No man shall be appointed on an examining board until he passes an examination set by the Faculties' Association." (Applause.) How would that go down? (Laughter.) They could not swallow that without a good deal of cold water to wash it down (renewed laughter), and yet there is just as much reason to examine these examiners as there is for them to tell the Faculties what they shall teach.

Status of Colleges. I want to tell you what I have learned in going about this country. Whenever I have gone to a town where there is a dental school I have gone into that school and I have looked into that school, and I care

not whether some of these faculties are thieves or not. I tell you, gentlemen of the profession, I bring you this message, that the school system of dentistry today is away up yonder; that they are doing a grand and a glorious work, and they do not need the prick and spur of the Examiners' Association to make them do that work. (Applause.) They are making the American dentist of the future.

The Faculties Association.

What is your Faculties' Association? What does it do? They tell each other what they shall and shall not do—and then they do as they please. (Laughter.) And they truckle, gentlemen, they truckle to these

examining boards. This Examiners' Association sends them letters and asks them what they are doing. They have no legal right to ask these questions, but they do ask them, and the members of this Faculties' Association answer these letters. I would not if I were one of the Faculties' Association; I would throw their letters in the waste-paper basket, for that is where they belong. Let the examining boards examine, and let the teachers teach, and let each do his duty.

Preliminary Requirements too high. And now I want to touch upon a theme that perhaps will surprise you, and I want you to think of it. All that we have heard of the elevation of dental education and the forces that have been brought to bear to elevate dental education, higher preliminary exam-

ination and more preliminary education, what does it mean? A gentleman for whom I have a high appreciation, writing in the next number of my magazine, propounds this question: "Can any one deny that the higher

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the education and the higher the attainments of a dentist, the better will communities be served?" That sounds good, but, gentlemen, it is not true; it simply is not true. It is one of those solecisms that have been put forth in sweet-sounding words by the Dental Examiners and swallowed whole by the Faculties' Association, but it is not true. What I am going to tell you is not original with me. I was present at a meeting of the Canadian Dental Association, and an essayist speaking on this same subject was advocating higher preliminary education, and longer terms; more education, better dentists, etc., etc., and one of those Canadian dentists, who think before they speak, got up and said this—and I want you to carry it home with you and think it over, for I have thought it over for two years: "I am not in favor of this higher preliminary education"and this man was a member of the Canadian Cabinet. I do not know if any dentist in America ever got as high as that, but this man was a member of the Canadian Cabinet, and if I mistake not he was the Minister of Agriculture, and he made this argument: "The welfare of the community. Now, what is the community? The community is all the people; one-fifth of them live in cities, two-fifths of them live in suburban towns and two-fifths of them live on farms, and the higher you educate a dentist the more certain he is to migrate to a city, and thus you deprive four-fifths of the population of dental service."

I will pause a moment for you to digest that, especially the examiners who are present. (Laughter.)

The question then arises, if only one-fifth of the people require these highly scientific dentists, would not about that proportion of the applicants for admission in the colleges have the requisite fundamental education to reach that standard, regardless of your making it a rule; and if you make it a rule, do you not exclude the possibility of furnishing dentists for the farmer and the suburbanite? Now, gentlemen of both associations, that is a question for you to consider in the future. Are you going to make these men who are planting your potatoes and your corn and the things that you cannot live without, eat gum-drops for the rest of their natural lives because they have no teeth? (Laughter.) I want to show you that the argument is even worse than I have set forth. One of the largest cities in the world is New York; one of the most highly scientific cities in the world is New York. It is the place of all places for the great specialists. But we have the poor with us on an equality with the farmers, who cannot patronize dentists like Sanger and Meeker because they cannot afford to pay their fees; they are obliged to go to some less finely educated dentists, the kind that you are not going to produce under your new standard, and these men on the east side and in the Italian quarter, the Jewish quarter and the German quarter are all going without dental



service. And another thing, because we do not like his color shall we forget the black man, one-eighth of the entire population of the United States; are you going to deprive him of dentistry, or can he go only to those who have been graduated in that institute which teaches negro dentists? (Great applause.)

Coastmaster Sanger.

Gentlemen, I have the very great pleasure of introducing to you Dr. Thomas J. Barrett, D.D.S., of Worcester, Mass., who will speak to you on the subject of the local society as a post-graduate course for the dentist.

Remarks of Chomas J.
Barrett, D.D.S., of Worcester, Mass., Responding to the Coast "Che Eocal Society as a Post-Graduate Course to the Dentist."

Mr. Toastmaster: I have been asked to speak to you tonight on the subject of "The Local Society as a Post-graduate Course to the Dentist." Those of you who know me best know that I have never manifested as much interest in post-graduate students as I have in the under-graduate, although my friend who has just preceded me thinks they are all right and well provided and cared for, no matter where they are found, regardless of State boards and their influence.

The under-graduate is a pupil, while the post-graduate student is usually an investigator. The under-graduate must take what is given to him in the dental college until such time as he is able to judge for himself, whether he is getting it right or getting it wrong, while the post-graduate student can select for himself the course and the specialty he cares to pursue. The under-graduate student sometimes gets what he is seeking and pays for it in the dental college, and at other times he does not get it. I speak thus after nearly fifteen years of experience on an examining board. I have met in my time many young men who have paid their money to dental colleges so-called and have been sold a gold brick in the way of a dental education (applause), and I know whereof I speak. (Renewed applause.)

I did not intend to touch on this subject tonight; my thoughts and intentions were directed toward another subject, but you can imagine, after fifteen years' service on a State board and after having the honor of serving as president of the National Association of Dental Examiners that such a castigation of boards in general, and of the national organization in particular, as that made by the gentleman who preceded me, is not a very pleasant thing to hear. Therefore, I feel justified in departing



from the subject assigned me and saying a word in defense of State boards.

The young man when he has passed across the commencement platform and received his degree is alive to the real condition of things; when he joins the ranks of the practising dentist the difficulties of his profession are revealed to him in the many things that he meets with in every-day practice that his college course never touched upon. If he is a wise young man and is of the persevering and bound-to-succeed kind he will decide at once that he does need a post-graduate course in some things and he will proceed to get it, if he has to give it to himself, and as conditions exist in dentistry today he will probably have to give it to himself, unless he gets some aid from the local or State society, for there is not much of any other field open to him.

While we are on the subject of dental colleges and State boards I want to say a word to you on the subject of teaching in dental colleges. Teaching has come to be recognized as one of the greatest professions. In its scope it is as wide as any and in its usefulness it is far wider as it forms the basis of all. I believe that those who enter our dental colleges as such should undergo some rigid preparation for such a responsible The requirements for a good teacher are many and are too often overlooked—mere knowledge of the subject ought not to suffice. should be supplemented by the power to lay it before the student so that it may be readily assimilated. The teacher must be a close student all his life, and he has underpay and overwork to look forward to in most all cases; unless they can get a place in the management of a successful dental college they will remain underpaid, but if they can reach such a position they will, in many instances, be very well paid indeed. I never yet knew a dentist, whether he was a teacher or not, who was connected with commercial enterprises in dentistry who did not speak well of all the dental colleges and the work they were doing, be it good, bad or indifferent, as it meant money for them.

The criticism of the good work that State boards have done in the past twenty-three years, or since their establishment in this country, has been chiefly from those connected with commercial enterprises, and I have never yet known a good, fair, honest, conscientious dentist who would not struggle to uphold and uplift the good work the State boards are doing, when they have done it honestly. I have yet to learn of anything that has done more to upbuild the profession than the good work of conscientious boards—and I do not speak now of political boards, if there be such. I am from a board in Massachusetts that has never had a change in its make-up for seventeen years, except by resignation or death, and there never has been any politics in it. I cannot speak for the boards throughout the coun-



try, and yet I have known the individual make-up of many of them and consider them as a class well equipped and qualified.

Advantages Dental Societies. In a brief way I will express a few thoughts on the subject assigned me for this evening. Besides his duties to his patient the dentist is under certain obligations to contribute by way of interest his quota

to the common stock of dental knowledge from which he has drawn so freely. The skilful porcelain worker of today, judicious and careful dentist, the bold and successful operator, if his work and talents are not displayed and shown up, benefit the individual only, not being available for those comparisons and higher generalizations which alone can make dentistry a science. By the manner in which this duty of transmitting the results of its labor and experience has been performed the dental profession must to a degree be judged, and I claim the local society is the place for that. That is the only place where the dentist can go to get enlightened—after he has left college—and get the ideas of his fellow-men. I have never yet attended a dental convention or a dental meting that I did not come away the wiser for having been there and with more knowledge than I had when I went, and I am glad to learn from my friend Dr. Walker that there are actually but three real dental societies in the country, two in New York and one in New Jersey. (Laughter).

I am glad to attend one of your meetings and I have enjoyed it very much indeed. I am not going to detain you longer, for I have already talked on matters that I did not intend to speak about. The evening has been most pleasant, instructive and enjoyable to me. I have got some ideas here that I suspected existed before, but I never happened to hear them expressed by the editor (laughter and applause), but, as I say, you get those things when you go to a dental meeting.

I have great pleasure in now introducing to you Burton Lee Thorpe, M.D., D.D.S., of St. Louis, Mo.

Remarks of Burton Lee Chorpe, M.D., D.D.S., of St. Louis, Mo., Responding to the Coast "The Man and the Hour."

"Mr. Smooth Guy" and Fellow-Continuous Gumworkers: I came here, I thought, to attend a dental society meeting, but I am beginning to imagine that we have been holding an executive session of the Ancient Order of Amalgamated Retail Lumber Dealers—I never heard so much about boards in my life, and I never want to again. (Laughter and applause.)

I think I might be able, if I were in good voice, to address you both



as a college man and as an examiner, for I have had the unhappy experience of being a "has-been" in both, but I will spare you. I do want to assure you, however, of the great pleasure it gives me to be here and to meet you all; some of you I have known for a number of years. You "Jersey hornets" are the only hornets that I have ever come in contact with that are not painful! (Laughter and applause.)

I can't talk to you much tonight for two reasons. One is the lateness of the hour (Voices: Don't mind that, go right on. This is the time that we begin in New York) and another thing is it is just like trying to look pretty; when you want to be your best and make a hit your voice fails you.

When Dr. Meeker asked me to come down here and give you some verbal succotash and assigned me the topic of "The Man and the Hour" I was pleased, for in all the walks of life at this time the man who does things plays a prominent rôle on life's stage. He virtually has the center of the stage. This is true to a great measure in the career of Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph W. Folk, of Missouri; J. B. Weaver, of Philadelphia, or Jerome, of this city. This is the young man's day and age, and my remarks tonight are mainly directed to the young man in dental society work.

The Man who Does.

The man who does things meets many disappointments, so many, in fact, that they sometimes cause one to pause and ask: Is it worth while to work, worry and spend time, energy and money in

"doing things"? Results are what count. In building a society, as some of you have this society, which is one of the most prominent local societies in the United States, noted for its progressiveness and excellent work, the verdict is, is it worth while?

The success of the society does not depend upon any one man. The officers, of course, must be assiduous, but it is the united efforts of many that build up the society. However, in all societies there are only a few who take the initiative, who have to bear the brunt of the burden. To the leader of men in dental society work his most frequent disappointment is meeting the indifference of those who are loaded with excuses; they can't write a paper or clinic "because they know nothing new" or "are too young in the profession" or "are too busy at their office and cannot give the time to it," and a multitude of other excuses. This class always reminds me of Ben King's verse, giving an account of a small boy loaded with apologies for not accomplishing anything, because, unlike Lincoln and Grant, he had no battles to fight, or like Columbus, he never had any land to discover.

There arc battles to fight, there arc fields in science to discover. No



profession offers greater opportunity for intellectual advancement than does our own in the almost unexplored fields of Electricity, Dental Chemistry, Bacteriology, Pathology, and with all the possibilities of Orthodontia, Porcelain Dental Art, Oral Surgery, etc., all of which will bring renown to him, who with industry and energy will explore them.

Dr. G. V. Black once told me how his successes were brought about by diligent application. He used to lock himself in his room early each morning for one hour and let nothing disturb his study hour, and through these applications his knowledge was developed, so that he has a world-wide fame as the greatest dental scientist the world has ever produced. (Applause.)

Granting some are not capable of writing papers or giving clinics, likely all can contribute in attendance. It is often a greater accomplishment to be a good listener, to be eloquently silent than to be a good speaker. Your presence counts as much as your contributions to the success of the meetings.

To the moving spirits and the leaders much credit is due, and much criticism also is given. They are sometimes called "boss," "dictator," "grafter," "lime-lighter," "politician," "fakir," and even more forceful and sweet-scented terms by jealous associates.

Richard Mansfield recently said: "Mediocrity rouses no opposition, but opinions make enemies." Sometimes leaders deserve criticism, for they are too strenuous or too ambitious for their fellows. Enemies are made, some bitter and unforgiving, especially if a young man gets some of the "plums" or is traveling too fast for the older ones who think they only deserve the honors.

If you have opinions of your own and have antagonized the "gang," if you start a new society or are identified with a new school, they will marshal their forces and use every effort to unhorse you by means fair or foul. It is amusing to think what narrowness and pettishness some men will stoop to. They will lie about you, they will hurl billinsgate and bilious spleen at you, they may perhaps threaten to run you out of town, and long for an opportunity to purchase flowers for your obsequies or hire a brass band to give you a parting farewell when you leave the field of your labors, which they think you will have to do because they don't endorse you, but if you have honesty of purpose you will "stay and saw wood" and pay as much attention to the disgruntled and malcontented elements as you would to the bark of a flea-ridden cur.

It is a fact the most clubs and stones are found under the tree that bears the best apples, and the man who stands for the right or whatever he believes to be right, necessarily must make enemies. If he does not he has no individuality or no courage of his convictions.

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"He has no enemies you say! My friend, your boast is poor; he who hath mingled in the fray of duty that the brave endure must have made foes. If he has none, small is the work that he has done; he has hit no fraud on the head; he has shook no cup from perjured lip; he has never turned the wrong to right; he has been a coward in the fight." (Applause.)

But, after all, is it not a fact that "A man comes to measure his greatness by the regrets, envies and hatreds of his competitors"?

Elbert Hubbard says: "The man who is worthy of being the leader of men will never complain of the stupidity of his helpers, the ingratitude of mankind, nor the inappreciation of the public. These things are all part of the great game of life, and to meet them and not go down before them in discouragement and defeat is the final proof of power." The successful leader must be able to advise, to put his shoulder to the wheel and work with a will. He must say and also do.

Dr. E. P. Beadles has tritely said: "It is true that faith will move a mountain, but you must do the shoveling." The organizer must have faith in his fellows and their abilities; to realize their limitations and to recognize their capabilities, and, above all, to inspire, to enthuse and by example demonstrate what will and hard work can accomplish. What we need in society work are men who are willing to give their time, energy and money to continue the work those noble pioneer teachers, clinicians and journalists did in the early days without money and without price—those who are willing to sacrifice self to promote a cause which results in good to humanity and dental surgery in general.

Away with the man who works alone "for the money," for he never ornaments his calling nor contributes to it. Some one has said: "Money is what men without great mind or heart or soul get out of life as a compensation for the lack of finer, rarer, deeper pleasures obtainable by doing work which gives play to the spirit." Society work, to many, is a diversion, a recreation that breaks the monotony of professional life.

Need of Culture. What we need in our profession are men of culture; men who can talk something besides "shop"; men who do not eat with their knives nor wear a diamond with their evening clothes; men who will not

permit themselves to be called "Doc"; men who do not wear an extracted tooth for a watch charm, or who do not pick their teeth or pare their nails in public, etc.

Did you ever stop to think that carrying a toothbrush in one's vest pocket is no more an indication of culture than a wig is of hair?



We need men who know something of the collateral sciences; who know of literature, art, music; "men who look from abroad and plan; men who enlarge the thing they handle" from not merely a mechanical point of view, but from an artistic scope. We need more men like the pioneers of New York City, such as Eleazer Parmley and Solyman Brown, whose verse ranked with that of the best poets of the day.

We need more men like William H. Dwinell and Edwin J. Dunning, whose love for art, books and music gave our profession caste in years agone. We need more men who cultivate a knowledge of photography, entomology, "catology" and literary talents as has R. Ottolengui. We need more Norman W. Kingsleys, versatile in the fine arts, sculpture, oil paintings, pyrography and silk embroidery work.

We need more Safford G. Perrys, with the proficiency in courting the Muse and his artistic tastes. The words of Wordsworth, the poet of nature, apply well to the dental profession:

"The world is too much with us, late and soon;
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in nature that is ours,
We have given our hearts away a sordid boon!"

This is a mighty good old world and we should congratulate ourselves we are living in it. Old Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, once said: "The liver was the mother of ghosts and presentments."

Personally, I regret Dr. Ottolengui has seen fit to inaugurate in his valuable journal a column devoted to the "Pessimist," who must have cirrhosis of the soul, or a torpid liver, for which a high-ball of cheerfulness is needed.

The world today does not care for men with buttermilk in their veins, who look on the gloomy side of life, but it does admire the man in whose veins courses the rich red corpuscles of good cheer and who has "a double row of mammary glands filled with the milk of human kindness."

Let us take to ourselves the logic of Charles Lamb: "Away with this vale of tears; there is more life than death in the world, consequently, more health than sickness, more happiness than money."

Jack London was right when he said: "Work will carry a man anywhere. The four great things are health, work, a philosophy of life and sincerity. With these you may cleave to greatness and sit among the giants."

Let us remember that reward and self-satisfaction come only to the "The Man' Who Does."

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"The ready man who quickly shows he's willing to assist
In any way that counts the best, with purse, or word, or fist;
Why, he's the man who puts in the shade the smiling optimist."

(Applause.)

The man of the hour likely will make mistakes and commit some grave errors. He will have failures which will establish the fact that his determination to succeed was not strong enough and he will meet with defeat, but if he is the right sort, if he has "grit" and "go" he'll never say die.

Edmund Vance Cooke gives wholesome advice and encouragement when he asks: "How did you die"?

"Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what we make it,
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only, how did you take it?

"You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's that?
Come up with a smiling face;
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there—that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you'll bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye;
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts,
It's only how did you fight and why?

"And though you be done to death, what then?

If you battled the best you could,

If you played your part in the world of men,

Why the Critic will call it good.

Death comes with a crawl or comes with a bounce,

And whether he's slow or spry,

It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,

But only how did you die?"

(Applause.)



Toastmaster Sanger.

Gentlemen I have the great pleasure of introducing to you a man whom you all know, Joseph E. Duffield, D.D.S., of Camden, N. J., president of the New Jersey State Society, who will tell you about the

glory of our State society.

Remarks of Joseph E. Duffield, D.D.S., of Camden, N. J., Responding to the Coast of "Che Glory of our State Society."

Mr. Toastmaster and Friends: On the 25th of October, 1870, there assembled in the Y. M. C. A. building, at Trenton, N. J., a small body of earnest men, who organized at that time the New Jersey State Dental Society. The meeting was called to order by Dr. J. Hayhurst, and Dr. Fowler was elected temporary chairman. After drafting a set of resolutions and by-laws, Dr. Hayhurst was elected president, to serve for the ensuing year.

While Trenton has the proud distinction of being the birthplace of our society, so also has Newark the honor of having the first annual meeting held within its borders. Long Branch was selected at this meeting as the place in which to hold the second annual meeting, and, in fact, the same place was the unanimous selection during the next three years, when, during the presidency of our present dean, Dr. Chas. S. Stockton, who at this time was practising in Mt. Holly, and who was the sixth president of the society, Atlantic City was chosen.

During the following years of the society's history it has annually met either in Long Branch or Asbury Park, with one exception, when in 1897 the annual convention was again called to order in Atlantic City.

There have been occasions, however, during the thirty six years' history of the society when it has met beyond the confines of the State, for in 1892 there was a union meeting of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Dental Societies at Cresson Springs, when Dr. B. F. Luckey and Dr. Louis Jack presided.

As you see a mere handful of enthusiastic workers composed the nucleus from which the present great and powerful State society has grown. Great in its membership, for while the present enrollment is some three hundred, it comprises what is, in the opinion of those qualified to speak, the largest pro rata organized State dental society in the United States, representing as it does over sixty per cent. of all eligible practitioners, which is some twenty per cent. in advance of the most successful and best-organized State societies extant.

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You will therefore see that as a society we have made an exceedingly healthy growth. True enough, it has been one of steady increase rather than of phenomenal progress, which in all enterprises is a good sign. Today America very largely owes its dental pre-eminence to the work of organized societies rather than individuals. In this respect the essayist firmly believes the value of dental societies, both State and local, takes precedence to that of our colleges, for be a man ever so well equipped at graduation, if he does not partake of the opportunities and advantages offered by membership and active work in our various societies, he will quickly be relegated to the position in which he becomes of small value to the profession or his community.

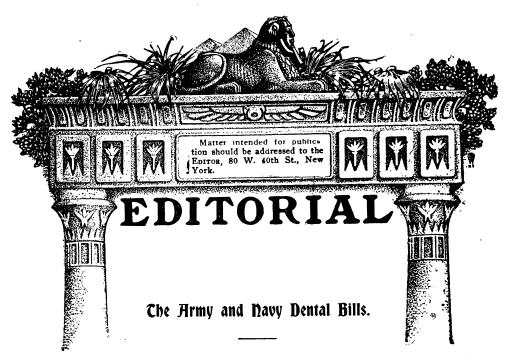
Does it behoove us to use every effort in advancing so great a beneficiary to mankind?

Should we not, as members of this mighty Commonwealth, and as professional men, look with pride and satisfaction on the magnificent results accomplished? Today your State society stands pre-eminent as an exponent of all things relative to the most advanced and profound subjects in the profession. Your society today is accomplishing a work which is second to none and which has put us in the very front rank of the profession throughout the length and breadth of the land. Each succeeding year witnesses a good, healthy growth in the various departments, until at the present time it is a serious question as to how we are to accommodate our visitors and exhibitors at the annual meetings—a condition which in the very near future will necessitate a more permanent home than we now enjoy.

To your president it would seem exceedingly good business to promptly take such steps as would insure a fund sufficient to build a structure which would be available at all times, as well as a lasting monument to our society.

As you probably know, the entire State fabric of the profession depends on the concerted action of our State organization, for inasmuch as the control of the examining board is by statute vested in the society, thereby eliminating all political influence that might have a detrimental effect on its personnel, so all questions relative to the weal or woe of our society depend on the energy and fraternalism displayed. Is it not an honor which should be appreciated and cherished to be selected as presiding officer of such a body? I assure you, Mr. Toastmaster and friends, it is with a sense of the enormous possibilities and responsibilities that I stand before you tonight in this capacity.

Therefore, in conclusion, I wish to reiterate that the usefulness and value of every professional man depends largely on the glory of our State society.



It seems almost incredible that the measures before Congress which ostensibly are framed to correct evils that exist in the present Army Dental Corps and to extend the benefits of dental service in the navy, should embody so much that is objectionable. There may be good and sufficient reason why Drs. Marshall and Oliver, who have brought the present Corps to such efficiency, are to receive no consideration, and indeed, are excluded from the best positions under the proposed new measures, but if such reasons exist they are not given by the committee having the bill in charge, and it seems to the writer that the entire profession should at once vigorously protest against the injustice.

It may also be entirely clear why the majority of the Board of Examiners should be "civilians," as required by the bill, but this curious feature is also not explained by the committee in their appeal for support from the profession.

The framers of the measures may also be able to explain why these civilian examiners should be "certified to by the Executive Council of National Dental Association," and not by the Association itself.

Without noting other features of the proposed legislation the above objectionable points stand out in prominence and must appeal to any

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professional man who loves consistency and justice. In this matter the dental profession, so justly credited with the best of ethical comprehension, must object at once to the blunders, presumably mistakenly made, and demand their correction. Dr. Ottolengui, Editor of the ITEMS OF INTEREST, deserves much credit for his analysis of the pending measures and for calling the attention of the entire profession to the objections, in an editorial in the March issue of that journal. The bill is now upon the calendar and the opportunity for the profession to express its opinion is afforded and we trust that expression will be given in no uncertain terms.

In our profession, as in all walks of life, work well performed should receive encomium. Public spirit which has resolved itself into work for public interest should especially appeal to us. None deny, none dare for a moment deny that Drs. John S. Marshall and Robert T. Oliver, at the head of the present Army Corps, have exhibited praise-worthy executive and professional ability and enthusiasm. Their reports to the National Association and to the Government of their work will ever be monuments to them. They resigned private practice to accept their positions, which, under existing conditions they might retain for life; now comes a proposed reorganization and in this proposed change they are relegated to subordinate positions if they remain in the service. What a reward! Gratitude, especially for public service, should be an unfailing compensation. Let us show to these men that the apparently cruel wording of the proposed measures did not come from anything but forgetful committeemen.

If there is any profession that a "civilian" knows little about it is the dental profession. The average citizen knows considerable law; nearly everything about religions; quite enough about medicine, and would not be entirely at a loss if given some authority in either, but he knows practically nothing of the dental profession, its aims or its possibilities. In the nature of its environment the civilian would be a nonentity if given a position under the proposed new Army and Naval Bill. Then why invite the civilian to such a position? We await the committee's answer. Again.—Since when have the dentists of the United States relegated to the "Executive Council of the National Dental Association" such powers of certification as given them under this bill? The Council



was ordained to expedite business matters and keep detail business discussion out of the general sessions of the Association, but now power such as the selection of men for a public national service was ever theirs nor ever should be. The committee surely did not consult the Council, else they would have refused such usurpation of power, belonging to the general body.

The proposed enactment must be corrected, so that when it confers rank upon members of the dental corps, it will also reflect credit and justice to our loved profession.

J. D. Patterson, D.D.S.*

The Presumption of the Illinois Board of Examiners; and the Wisconsin Supreme Court Decision.

The most audacious document which has ever been called to our attention is a printed pamphlet issued by the Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Illinois. Except for the line declaring that the "rules" have been "Adopted by the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners." the ordinary mind would conclude that they had emanated from some National Board of College Supervisors, appointed by the United States Government, at least.

It was a singular coincidence that almost the same mail brought a copy of the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, and after carefully perusing both, one is tempted to believe that those who framed the statute under which the Illinois Board imagines it has a legal right to regulate the conduct of all the colleges in this country, and to some extent those of the rest of the world, were inspired by friends in the Wisconsin Board.

The State Board of Illinois has addressed a circular letter to the colleges announcing that if said schools do not agree to abide by the "rules and regulations" therewith inclosed, prior to June 4th, they need not expect to see their names on the Illinois list of recognition. If the faculties of the schools outside of Illinois submit, in dread of this threatened boycott, they will exhibit a cowardice which would warrant general practitioners in never again recommending them to students as worthy instructors.

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^{*}The above was written by Dr. Patterson as an editorial prior to his resignation as editor of the Western Dental Journal. We are much gratified to publish it. As we go to press we hear that the Senate has passed the bill, cutting out the civilian examiners' clause.—Ed.



The clause in the dental act, under which the Illinois Board takes refuge, reads as follows:

"Sec. 4. Said Board of Dental Examiners shall make rules or regulations to establish a uniform and reasonable standard of educational requirements to be observed by dental schools, colleges and departments of universities, and said Board may determine the reputability of those by reference to their compliance with said rules and regulations."

The right to pass upon the reputability of schools is a power long yearned for by State Boards, and at last one State has not only formulated a standard of reputability, but has placed the power of decision in the hands of its Board of Dental Examiners. This presumably has made the Illinois Board happy, for they have at once proceeded to set the pace for the colleges to pursue in the race for reputability, and have even applied the lash and spur, by a threatened boycott. But the Illinois Board makes one or two vital mistakes.

Bearing of the Wisconsin Decision.

The Wisconsin Supreme Court has rendered a decision primarily dealing with the law as it exists in the State of Wisconsin, but the learned Judge has set down certain fundamental principles, so obviously just, that in any test of the conduct of the

Illinois Board, a Supreme Court Judge of that State would certainly be influenced by the views of his brother jurist.

For example, discussing the powers of the Board he tells us that (see decision published in this issue) while it would require a strong case to warrant condemning the Board for abuse of authority yet there is a limit beyond which it may not go. "That limit," he says, "is the boundary between that which is substantial and therefore reasonable, and that which is purely arbitrary and therefore unreasonable."

It is no small coincidence that in the very statute quoted by the Illinois Board we find that they are authorized to establish "uniform and *reasonable* standards of educational requirements."

Do the twenty-seven rules sent out by the Illinois Board come within the Illinois statute, and provide for a reasonable standard of education? Their very first rule sets up a standard of preliminary educational requirements and then demands that the student shall have possessed this degree of education at the time of his entrance to his freshman year. On



this very point the Wisconsin court rules, and says that students should be permitted to make up educational deficiencies during the early part of his school course, and adds "Any other construction of the law would render it such an oppressive and unreasonable interference with the ordinary business of schools as to require its rejection as absurd, if not its condemnation as unconstitutional." Thus the very first rule of the Illinois Board is neither reasonable nor constitutional.

Illinois Rules for College Conduct.

In another place the Wisconsin Judge says: "As well might the Board assume authority to regulate any one of the administrative features of dental colleges such as the ordinary examinations during course, or the particular persons to be employed as

instructors, or the test of their capability, or the particular persons to apply such test, or the compensation to be paid members of the instructional force." Here it is seen that the Judge used with singular success that form of argument termed the *reductio ad absurdum*.

With the above decision in mind let us briefly recapitulate the powers which the Illinois Board arrogates under its set of rules:

Rule 2 states how many weeks and days shall constitute a term, and the time that shall elapse between terms. A list of studies; frequency of quizzes; record of attendance.

- Rule 3. List of rooms and equipment.
- Rule 4. Number of teachers required to compose a faculty.
- Rule 5. Credit for time prohibited.
- Rule 6. Entrance date in case of sickness limited.
- Rule 7. Attendance of students regulated.
- Rule 8. Regulation of advanced standing and a particular form of certificate proposed.
 - Rule 9. Acceptance of above certificate regulated.
 - Rule 10. Regulation of acceptance of foreign students.

Rules II to 27 deal with "Advance standing and admission of graduates of medicine." Rule I5 prohibits dental schools from conferring honorary degrees, presumably because they could not be trusted to do so honestly as other educational institutions do. How else can the prohibition be explained? Rule 25 states that to obtain recognition schools must make application therefor, together with a description of its teaching methods and equipment.

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Probable Eimits of Power of Illinois Board.

We need not here discuss whether or not these rules be good rules. The question at issue is, where will the Illinois Board find authority for their enforcement? Parenthetically be it mentioned that the present writer long ago claimed that State Boards

exceed their statutory powers in attempting dictation of and supervision over dental colleges, and that their proper duties should confine them solely to an examination of the product of the schools rather than of the schools or school methods. A Supreme Court has now upheld this contention, which tempts the writer to prophesy the next step which will be legally taken by some Supreme Court in restraint of dental boards.

Even supposing that the quoted statute gives the Illinois Board the right to formulate these rules and to use them as a test of reputability of dental schools, our prophecy is that if tested in court their power in this direction would be restricted to the colleges within the State of Illinois. When the Illinois Board formulates a set of rules which practically regulates the conduct of a college, and sends those rules to a college outside of its own State, demanding submission to these rules as the price of receiving recognition, it attempts by a threatened boycott to control institutions over which the State of Illinois has no power to grant it control. It is possible that the enactment of this extraordinary statute may have changed this particular board from a board of examination and license into a board of supervision of dental colleges, but even so Illinois cannot give its own board supervision over neighboring and distant States.

Let us utilize the reductio ad absurdum argument to show how absurd the Illinois rules are. Were this Board within its prerogatives it follows that every Board in this country would have similar rights to formulate rules and exact obedience under threat of boycott. It is only a deduction from experience that these rules would be as various as the present State dental laws, which latter have originated from about the same men. Thus the colleges would have some twenty or thirty antagonistic sets of rules to obey. As this would be physically impossible the ultimate result would be that a licensed dentist must be educated within his own State. Perhaps this is the real purpose of the Illinois Board, and these rules are intended to recruit students for the Illinois colleges.

One more prophecy. It is our belief that if the prominent schools of this country throw the Illinois communication in their waste baskets, or else deposit it in their museums of curios, the first capable graduate who is refused examination by the Illinois Board could demand it through the courts and obtain it.



THEN THERE'S the code of ethics. How can I avoid pessimism when that * subject is on the tapis? I am not at all certain that I would recognize

♣ a "tapis" if I saw one, but I am confident that the Code gets on it once

❖ in a while, if not twice as often; and when it does, it roosts high. So

4 high that Plain Folks have to look up, living as they do on a lower

† plane. But a pessimist is up on a pinacle, and that is why he can look

& down on the Code.

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YOU ASK, "what is the Code of Ethics?" and I sigh with relief, because that's rate and easy one. I was afraid you might ask for a definition of Ethics, and rate that would take longer. Attempting an epigram, as it were, I would say rate that the Code of Ethics is "a set of rules that I write for you to live rate up to."

OF COURSE that is not literally true. The fellow that wrote the first Code died before my day. I hope he has reformed his new home by now.

* The fellow is dead, but there's a lot of Foolish Folks trying to keep

+ his Code alive. That fellow, whoever he was, thought he knew all

★ about ethics himself, but he was not so sure that other folks knew. So

fearing his friends might make missteps, as they skipped along the path

4 of life, and slipping, perhaps trod on his corns, and likewise being afraid

★ he might not have time to tell all those stupid people just what to do
★ and what not to do, before he died and took all his knowledge of Ethics

with him to heaven (or elsewhere), he concluded to write it all down,

in plain black and white, so there could be no mistake about it and no

† excuse for backsliding.

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NOW YOUR Backslider is an interesting cuss when you come to know him,

- which by the way is no easy matter. Instead of being mad at the man
- that wrote the Code, all the Backsliders were glad at him. True, that
- * Code, at first sight, looks like the straight and narrow path, but if
- ❖ you study it close, and your Backslider is a good student of such things,
- ❖ you'll see some turnouts and bypaths along the Code road; and if a
- + Cli ' Cl 1 ' C
- rellow is careful, and goes softly and swiftly, he can skip into and
- 4 through, and out of these crooked little byways, while the straight
- rh folks aren't looking. Yet most of the time the Backslider seems to be
- ♣ in the real highway of the narrow path, and as you watch him he sings;
- resings out loud so you can't miss noticing that he is out in the open.
- 4 But if you're a judge of music, and listen carefully, you'll observe that

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his voice is falsetto.

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YOU MIGHT think that an Ethical man, and a Code of Ethics man is one

- ran; but really they are two men. (Observe the use of the verb "to be"
- ❖ in the above and you have the key to the classification of these folks.)
- * Your Ethical man is what he ought to be. The other fellow ought to
- ♣ be what you think he is; but he isn't.

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FOR EXAMPLE: the Ethical man does not advertise. He does not explain

- 4 this modesty to you, but he just keeps out of the limelight. Does not
- * care for the glare, I guess. You never see him take Webster, the Century
- ♣ and the Standard dictionaries, and open those books at "a" to see what
- & advertising means. He knows without looking it up, and he is not
- ♣ particular about the wording of the Code on that point. Likely enough
- particular about the wording of the code on that point. Emoly enough
- It he has no copy of the printed Code in the house. You see he has a
- + better one in his heart. + +

* * *

IT'S QUITE the other way with the other fellow. He has a copy of the Code

- ♣ in his pants all the time; that prevents his making breaches. Thus, he
- 4 knows the rules. If you doubt it, just break one and you'll find out.
- 4 He'll tell you, or tell on you which, perhaps, would be safer, especially
- 4 if you are an inch taller than he. Speaking of inches he would not
- ♣ break a rule in that Code himself, No! Not by the fraction of an inch.

* * *

JUST TO SHOW you what I mean: Suppose the Code of his State Society

- 4 should say, "no ethical dentist will place a sign on his door larger than
- + eight inches by twelve in size." Your Code man gets him a sign seven
- 4 and seven-eights inches one way, by eleven and eleven-twelfths inches
- 4 the other. That's called keeping within the Code. Figure that out, and



- if you're good at fractions-vulgar fractions-you're compelled to admit
- he's ethical.

BUT YOU just move into that man's town, and not having a copy of the

- + local code, you put up a sign say eight and one-eighth one way, and
- ★ twelve and one-twelfth the other. Then what? Why, you numskull,
- ♣ you're a quack.

AND THAT Code fellow will tell it, in confidence, of course, to every one in

- town, and he'll convict you by your sign. Will he send you a copy of
- that Code, with the sign measurements marked in red ink? Hardly!
- 4 You see he would lose caste (I nearly wrote that cash), by mixing
- 🖈 with an advertiser. Besides you might saw off a little of your sign,
- * and become ethical.

OF COURSE if you had been a member of the Society you would have had a

- copy of the Code and your sign would have been right. So you change your
- + sign and think you'll join the Society. You don't really join, you only
- + think you'll join. Getting into Societies these days is quite an art, let
- me tell you. ÷

PRETTY SOON you hear you can't join, because your neighbor told the

- rest of the boys you had been an advertiser. He did not mention that
- ❖ it was only by a fraction of an inch that you fell over the advertising
- ÷ Ine, but that's a mere detail, and he's not good at detail.

WELL, NATURALLY you feel resentful; of course it's unethical to be re-

- respectively. Sut then haven't they voted that you are unethical? Haven't
- they refused to give you a chance to reform? That's not good argument,
- t but that's how you argue. So you begin looking up your neighbor's
- record. "Most people have a past," you say to yourself. "Maybe he
- the has one." And by Golly, one day looking over a lady's collection of
- theatre programmes you find your friend's name in big blue letters on ተ
- + the back page, offering to fix teeth for half what other folks charge.
- And you gloat!

THERE IS so much glee in your heart that day, you put a whole half dollar

- in the plate in Church. The half has a hole in it, but that you don't
- 4 notice.—Oh! well, maybe the Church treasurer won't either. Going
- past your neighbor's house, you gaze at his little ethical sign and you
- throw your head back and laugh out loud. And the Hallelujah in your
- heart, translated into words would read: "I've got him!"



BUT YOU haven't. You call on him next day, and you show him that ad-

- ❖ vertisement of his in the programme, and you say: "What's your answer
- 4 to that? Suppose I show that to your Society." And he smiles at your
- reinnocence and he says to you in patient and paternal tones, "My boy-
- that was twenty years ago. I'm ethical now!" And sure enough there's
- the date. You are dazed, but you blurt out, "How do you know I won't
- the head had been seen as a seen as
- the ethical twenty years from now?" Then he smiles again, and he
- h answers, "I don't. Maybe you will. We'll wait and see. When you
- 4 are we'll let you into the Society." Then he joins his hands behind
- + him under the tails of his coat, standing with the distal part of him
- rearest to the fire, and as he rocks back and forth his prosperous pro-
- reportions obscure so much of the warmth that you feel out in the cold.

% % %

BUT WHEN you get outside in the street, and breathe a bit of God's own

- 4 sunshine, you get so hot about the whole business that you run round
- to a carpenter and you tell him to build you a sign. And you have
- ★ it made two feet one way by ten feet the other. And for my part I
- don't blame you. I hope you get his business.

% % %

THE ESSENCE of ethics is supposed to be "love thy neighbor as thyself,"

- 4 but by the way some folks act you'd think they had no neighbors. There
- 4 are dental fellows in some neighborhoods that seem to think they own
- 4 the whole neighborhood, and that no other dentist ought to settle down,
- 4 or set up within the three mile limit that Nations use to mark off their
- ❖ own boundaries from neutral territory. Such fellows don't mind if you
- f k start an office in the neutral zone (three miles from shore), because
- nobody lives there.

% % %

A PATIENT drops in to see a man like that and she says, "I see there's a

- 4 new dentist in town. His name is Smith. Know him?" "Smith!
- 4 Smith?" says your dentist ruminating. "Odd name, that; sounds familiar,
- 4 though. There was a Smith in Newtown, come to think it over. A man
- ♣ horsewhipped him for something or other. I don't recall the details.
- 4 Anyway, he had to leave the town. Wonder if this is the same man?"

% % %

ANOTHER TIME a new patient comes in expecting to have one tooth filled

- 4 and your man says, "Your mouth is in a terrible condition. I don't think
- there's a filling in your teeth that won't have to come out sooner or
- & later. Why will people of good position, like yourself, patronize cheap
- 4 quacks?" The lady looks astonished, and says: "But Doctor, I certainly



- ❖ went to a man with a good reputation. Dr. Best did that work." "Oh!
- ♣ Dear!" says your ethical hypocrite, "I'm sorry I said anything. Dr. Best
- * certainly stands very high in our profession. But this is the first time
- ❖ I ever saw any of his work."

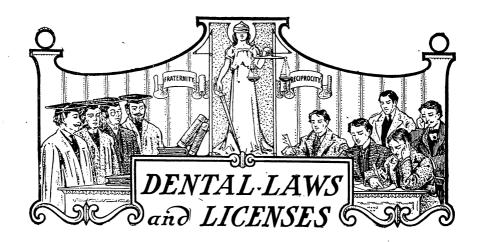
x x

NOW, MIND you, I'm not talking against Ethics. I really think a dentist

- ought to be ethical. But if a dentist elects to practice along ethical lines,
- 4 my notion is that he ought to practice along ethical lines. Think that
- out

THE PESSIMIST.





The Wisconsin Case.

Extract from Decision of the Supreme Court.

We now turn to the official record kept by the board as returned in response to the writ. In any view of the case, upon that and that alone appellant must rely to sustain its jurisdiction upon the merits. Here we must take note of the difference between jurisdictional error as to a court proceeding according to the course of the common law and such error as to a mere tribunal exercising quasi-judicial authority. In the former, jurisdiction of the party and subject matter being established, the determination cannot be successfully challenged for such error though the basic questions of fact rest upon insufficient evidence, or have no foundation whatever therein. The judgment in such circumstances may be erroneous but not reversible upon writ of certiorari for jurisdictional defect. In the latter, a clear violation of law in reaching a result within the power of the tribunal to reach proceeding properly, is jurisdictional error. In the former, the evidence is not reviewable at all. In the latter, it may be reviewed, but only to the extent of determining whether there is evidence upon which the tribunal could reasonably and honestly have reached the conclusion which it did. The evidence cannot be weighed for the purpose of determining whether the same clearly preponderates against the decision. It may be looked into only to see whether there was competent evidence sufficient, in reason, to incline the mind efficiently to the conclusion reached. In the first a conclusion without any credible evidence to support it, or any evidence



at all, is mere judicial error. In the second, want of credible evidence which, in case of the verdict of a jury would be sufficient upon appeal to require a reversal is jurisdictional error; error committed outside of jurisdiction instead of in the exercise of jurisdiction, where the writ takes hold, performing its function of returning the tribunal to its proper sphere of action. State ex rel. Durner v. Huegin, 110 Wis. 198-237; State ex rel. Heller v. Lawler, 103 Wis. 460; State ex rel. City of Augusta' v. Losby, 115 Wis. 57.

Colleges Intolerable.

In examining the evidence we may well start Constant Investigation with the decision of the board, June 15th, 1903, establishing the reputability of the college. In all reason that should have put all questions respecting the matter at rest, subject only to something coming

to the attention of the board fairly calling for a new investigation. It would be intolerable for a college after having its status deliberately established, especially in a direct proceeding, to be compelled from time to time thereafter, regardless of any change of conditions, to submit to a new investigation, or for its patrons to be so compelled. That was definitely proclaimed in State, etc. v. Chittenden, supra. However, since the action referred to was accompanied by censure for violating Rule 23 prohibiting the admission of students for less than the advertised fees. it will be assumed that the proceedings in the whole were in the nature of such a condonation of past offenses that subsequent transgressions, if there were any, furnished some justification for considering the same and the past and forgiven offenses as well.

Ristoru of the Case.

Commencing at the beginning and tracing the history down to the issuance of the writ, in brief, we find these circumstances relied upon by appellants:

- 1. June 8th, 1903, the board in effect held the college for suspension as to reputability unless the negative appeared satisfactorily as to the following: Is it guilty,
- Of having violated Rule 23 prohibiting the acceptance or retention of students at less than the advertised fees?
- b. Of having matriculated students without the certificates of the official examiner as to sufficiency of entrance qualifications?
- c. Of having unjustly and intentionally aspersed the character of the official examiner as to fitness and honesty as a public servant?
- d. Of having unreasonably failed to confront the official examiner before the board as to charges made against him?

May



- 2. The college permitted six students who failed in the entrance qualifications for the session of 1902-1903 to be matriculated, nevertheless, and continue in attendance making up their deficiencies during the year, contrary to the board's rule on the subject.
- 3. The college catalogued the six students for the session of 1903-1904 as "juniors" counting the year partly spent in preparatory studies as satisfying the first year of the course, contrary to the board's command in respect to the matter.
- 4. The college elected to submit to the decision of the court—unless ordered to the contrary by the board—requiring it to give the six students full credit for the year partly spent in the work of preparation, contingent upon whether such action would be regarded by the board as rendering it not reputable.

Aside from the foregoing the college was regarded as reputable, the judgment of the board in that regard having been certified September 15th, 1902. It and its graduates were in all reason entitled to rely thereon till the occurrence of something inconsistent therewith. Once established, the status of reputability would be presumed to continue until reasonably rebutted. Time would have no effect thereon except to weaken the presumption, if even that.

The determination of June 15th, 1903, settled in favor of the college the alleged misconduct in respect to matters mentioned in No. 1 other than that respecting violation of Rule 23. There were then in the institution six students who matriculated for 1902-1903, though failing in some respects in entrance qualifications, and spent the full year in study partly, however, in making up deficiencies.

At the time of the adjudication the board had on its files a communication from the college requesting the status of the six students as to competency for the second year's study of a three years' course to be determined, and that they might be accorded an examination as to entrance qualifications prior to the commencement of such year, and if found satisfactory, that they might have credit for having taken one full year's study of such three years' course. The grounds for the request were these: Up to the commencement of the session of 1902-1903 the board permitted entrance qualifications to some extent to be made up during the first year of the course. Negotiations with students leading up to their admission were conducted upon that basis without knowledge until shortly before the commencement of the session, that the custom in that regard had been abrogated. The students who failed had, under the circumstances, some moral claim on the college which it



endeavored to discharge by making them special in the freshman year and entering them in the academic department as well, and requiring them to spend three hours in study each day in respect to the subjects wherein they were deficient. The request was not responded to. The institution on a previous occasion—January 29th, 1903—earnestly requested the board to define the status of the six students, which was replied to, in effect, that the matter would be considered upon the board being put in motion "in the usual way to act upon the character and management of your school." The only reference to this matter found in the board's disposition of the subjects investigated as aforesaid is contained in a companion resolution to the one of censure. The two may well be restated at this point.

Resolutions of the Board.

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Board of Dental Examiners after careful investigation, find that the Milwaukee Medical College, Dental Department, has violated section 23 of the Rules and

Regulations of said Board, relating to the admission of students for less than the advertised fees. It is the sense of the majority of this board that the offense is not of sufficient gravity to warrant the withholding of licenses on diplomas issued to the class of 1903, and therefore the secretary is hereby instructed to issue licenses on application to members of said class according to law.

And further resolved, That the Milwaukee Medical College, Dental Department, is hereby censured for its conduct in this matter, and we therefore give the college fair warning that any further violation of the rules of this board will not be tolerated and all rules of the board will be strictly enforced.

That left the college in some doubt as to how the infraction of Rule 23 was disposed of. The past was at least excused, but how about the future? The specific request that the students might have credit for one full year of a three years' course, was not responded to. Both the college and the students were left in suspense in regard thereto except as they might imagine the attitude of the board from the second resolution. The college was held reputable, notwithstanding its sin in respect to the matter, but it was not determined clearly that it would be consistent with reputability for it to graduate the six students after two more years study. The resolution was suggestive to the contrary. The students, however, were catalogued for the session of 1903-1904 as "juniors." The board having changed the reputable standard for graduation from a three years' to a four years' course, the new order of things to commence with the session of 1903-1904, it will be seen that if the

May



matriculation of the six students for the previous session was to be deemed regular they were in the former class, otherwise in the latter.

Faculties
Association
Consulted.

Soon after the commencement of the session of 1903-1904 the board, through its president, successfully sought advice from the National Association of Dental Faculties as to whether the six students should be regarded as having taken one year

of a three years' course contingent upon their showing proper entrance qualifications to commence the study of dentistry, or in such contingency to be regarded as having taken one full year of a four years' course. A controversy, however, soon arose as to the nature of such advice. Appellant insisted that it was to the effect that the students should show proper entrance qualifications and take three years more of successful study, while Dr. Gray, one of the active members of such Association, who participated in the matter, insisted that only two years more of study should be required, the young men to be regarded upon showing proper entrance qualifications, to have taken one year of a three years' course. The controversy was settled in favor of the former theory, Dr. Gray, however, insisting, "my opinion is that the young men should be permitted to go on and graduate in two years more. I think it is outrageous upon these boys that they are not permitted to do this. However, if it is against the law I will submit."

About the time of the initiation of the transaction last related, the official examiner reported four of the six students to have presented to him teachers' second grade certificates apparently showing proper entrance qualifications. January 23d thereafter—by a resolution, in general terms, but which was given peculiar significance as to the conduct of respondent respecting its having catalogued the six students as three-year students, by its being sent by special direction thereto—colleges were admonished that no such institution would be recognized as reputable in which students were allowed to continue in attendance upon any conditions other than those required of regular matriculants whose credentials were duly approved, and who had in all respects complied with the requirements of the published rules and regulations of the board regarding the conduct and reputability of colleges desiring recognition of their diplomas.

Student Appeals to the Courts.

Notwithstanding such admonition, respondent permitted the students to continue through the junior course, and catalogued them for the session of 1904-1905 as "seniors," thus indicating defiance of the

board's ruling that they should be permitted to graduate, if at all, only in the class of 1906. As the time approached for the coming out of the



class of 1905, the attitude of the board was that of threatening respondent with condemnation if it permitted the six students to graduate as members of that class, and the attitude of respondent was that of endeavoring to avoid giving cause, voluntarily, therefor. In that situation one of the students commenced a mandamus action to compel the respondent to recognize him as possessing the requisite standing for graduation with the class of 1905, setting forth most of the facts herein detailed appertaining thereto. Respondent submitted, without objection, to the matter being thus brought before the court for adjudication, giving appellant full opportunity to maintain, in the former's name, its own position in respect to the matter. The tender was declined. Respondent in its own behalf, made return to the first writ, setting forth all facts in regard to the controversy not already appearing in the proceedings. Such action was thereafter had in respect to the matter that a decision was rendered in favor of the student June 22d, 1905, a peremptory writ being ordered.

Board Declares the School Not Reputable.

The result of the mandamus action was in due time brought to the attention of the board. Thereupon it held a meeting and adopted, seemingly without time for consideration or effort in that regard, a resolution condemning respondent as not reputable,

but subsequently the same was reconsidered and further action in respect thereto was postponed, as the record states, "to obtain further information on the subject."

The subject referred to in the foregoing was that of whether respondent purposed submitting to the decision of the court without further contesting the matter. That is evidenced by the fact that on the day after the proceedings the board caused inquiry to be made of respondent as to whether it "had taken or contemplated taking any steps to graduate the six students." Reply was made thereto the next day, to the effect that no such steps had been taken or were contemplated and that respondent would not issue to the students diplomas except under compulsion, that the action to test the matter had been defended in good faith, and that in any event appellant should have the fullest opportunity in respondent's name to further defend.

Response was made thereto on the same day demanding to know what steps respondent intended to take, if any, to avoid the court's decision. To that answer was made the following day that respondent would be obliged to defer to the court's order "unless you now order us in writing not to issue such diploma, or else give us a notice in writing that in the event of our issuing such diploma you will declare our college not reputable. In that case we shall not issue the diploma. We are much perplexed, and would like an answer today." That seemingly

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humble submission did not secure an answer in advance of the act complained of. The next day the board reconvened. The correspondence mentioned, together with information of the issuance of the peremptory writ, was before it. The resolution theretofore laid over, "to gain further information on the subject" was, as it appears, promptly taken up and the final act sought to be reviewed occurred by unanimous vote. The modest request of respondent as aforesaid was thus answered without previous notice that such a calamity to it was impending. On the contrary, it had every reason to believe, its attitude of submission contingent on receiving positive information of appellant's requirements, would at least prevent any hasty action, and probably any action whatever, in advance of due notice to it and opportunity to be heard.

So, in brief, the transgression of respondent for which the sentence of non-reputability was pronounced were three in number, namely (1) violation of Rule 23 prohibiting concessions to students from advertised fees; (2) violation of the rule prohibiting colleges from accepting students with permission to make up deficiencies in entrance qualifications the first year of their course; (3) violation of the Board's order that the six students should be denied credit for the year partly spent in making up entrance qualifications. Did such transgressions furnish any reasonable basis for the condemnation complained of?

Cimits of Power of the Board.

The question suggested must be tested having regard to the meaning of the word "reputable" as used in the law under consideration, and whether in view thereof the standard set by the board can be regarded as reasonable. As said in State v. Chit-

tenden, the board in respect to such matters has a wide discretion. It would require a strong case against it to warrant condemnation for abuse of authority, yet there is a limitation beyond which it cannot go. That limit is the boundary between that which is substantial and, therefore, reasonable, and that which is purely arbitrary and trifling and, therefore, unreasonable. The board's action cannot properly be condemned because some or even most persons cannot discover any reasonable ground therefor. To warrant that it must be so violative of reason as to evince a total absence of that fair judgment which should distinguish action of a judicial nature; in short, as to seem baseless when tested by reason and common sense.

Reputability Defined. The meaning of the word "reputable" as used by the legislature in the instance in question, has not been judicially defined with that exactness which it seems the importance thereof demands. In State

v. Chittenden, the definition found in an early edition of Webster's Un-



abridged Dictionary was quoted and given first place, namely, "Worthy of repute or distinction; held in esteem; honorable; praiseworthy." Second place was given to the phrasing found in the Century Dictionary, namely, "Being in good repute; held in esteem; consistent with good The Illinois court, in State Board v. People, &v., 123 Ill. 227, adopted the first definition. It will readily be observed that in some respects it is erroneous while in the whole it has a double meaning. It is erroneous in that it fails to suggest whether it is requisite that the repute or distinction must be good or bad; there is a double meaning in that the first part of the definition, when corrected, would signify a condition of being entitled to a good reputation; while the second part suggests the existence of good repute or reputation in fact. The one relates to actual character; the other to supposed character according to common understanding. As it has been said, one relates to the internal and the other to the external, the former being the substance and the latter the shadow. In re Spencer, 7 Cent. L. Jl. 84-85.

In our discussion in the former case, it was said that "the law does not attempt to define reputability but uses the term in its ordinary sense." It is used "to convey its common meaning, the meaning generally ascribed thereto in every day ordinary expression calling for its use." What that common, ordinary meaning is as between worthy of good repute and good repute in fact, was not said expressly, but the grounds considered and upon which the board acted, and which were challenged for insufficiency, appertained to true worth, not reputation therefor. fore, it is now considered by the court, that it was then held, the legislature used the term reputable, as indicative of worthy of good repute; and that since the law shortly after that decision was made, and presumably with regard thereto, amended the law into the form in which we now find it, and which guided the board at the time of the transactions in question, it is too late to reconsider the matter. For the court it is desired to make this as emphatic as may be, and to that end reference is again made to the fact that the primary signification of the words "worthy of repute or distinction" as found in the early edition of Webster, regarded as meaning worthy of good repute or distinction, was in the former case given first place and that the discussion in detail of the facts proceeded to a conclusion in the light thereof. However, for myself, I reserve the privilege of dissenting on this point.

Rule 23

Declared
Unreasonable.

Now what is there so very wrong about conceding to students some deduction from advertised fees, as seems to have been done, by the respondent, that it should be regarded as suggesting non-reputability? No light is shed on that question by counsel for re-



spondent. If there is any reasonable basis for the Board's Rule 23, or its Rule 36, fixing the minimum charge to students at one hundred dollars per term, which seems to be inseparable from the former rule, we are unable to discover it. Reputability has reference to those things which go to the proper preparation of candidates for the dental profession. We venture to say that, all other things being equal, the institution that takes worthy young men, making concessions in their favor to meet their financial needs, thereby assisting them to attain the object of their ambition, is no less worthy of good repute than one which holds to an arbitrary schedule in that regard, tending to exclude much of the very best material for the profession therefrom.

Without any extended discussion, it is considered that Rule 23, and other rules upon which it is based, are highly unreasonable.

The system of legislative control under consideration was not designed to enable a licensing board to interfere with the mere business management of dental colleges by making laws regarding their charges for instruction, and their treatment of students in respect to their schedule of fees. The power conferred was limited to reasonable protection of the public against danger of incompetent practitioners securing patronage, and is wholly of an administrative character. If the legislature were to go further than to conserve the public welfare, its action in that regard would be destructive, not regulative, of rights and so would be outside of constitutional authority. What interest is it to the public whether a dental college maintains its fees up to a published standard or not, or what particular sum it demands of students as a consideration for the advantages it affords to them. None whatever, as it seems. The board went entirely outside of its legitimate sphere of action in respect to those matters.

The second ground of the board's action has as little to justify it as the first. We search the law in vain for anything in its letter or spirit justifying the board taking charge of the subject of passing upon entrance qualifications through its representatives, and making submission to such interference with the business of the college a condition of reputability. There seems to be as little support for the board's third ground of action; its prohibition to the making up, to any extent, of entrance qualifications during the first year of a student's course, and making submission to that regulation a condition of reputability. As well might the board assume authority to regulate any one of many mere administrative features of dental colleges, such as the ordinary examinations during the course, or the particular persons to be employed as instructors, or the test to be applied as to their capability, or the particular



persons to apply such test, or the compensation to be paid to members of the instructional force.

The law requires, not as a condition of reputability of a college, but as a condition of the board's issuing to its graduates licenses upon the faith of their diplomas alone, preliminary education, as to matriculants, equivalent to that for entrance to the junior class of an accredited high school. By necessary implication, the language of the law leaves the college unhampered as regards the examination in respect to that requirement. By necessary implication as well it clothes the board with ample authority to determine as occasion may require, whether such duty has been performed in good faith. The board in this matter, as well as in fixing minimum charges and prohibiting variations from advertised fees invaded the functions of the legislature, if such power exists at all. In the particular case the interference was peculiarly oppressive in that it was not brought to the attention of the respondent until too late for compliance therewith for the session of 1902-1903 without embarrassment to itself and great injustice to its patrons.

The arbitrary character of the board's action is further evinced by the fact that the standard of admission at the time it was created was wholly of the board's invention. The statute, prior to 1903, did not contain any regulation on the subject. In the amended act of that year a feature was added to the existing law in accordance with the rules which the board had theretofore prescribed for the government of colleges, no authority, however, being given to the board expressly nor by implication, to take charge of that branch of the college's business.

The statutory requirement as to entrance qualifications must be presumed to have been enacted with reference to the common practice of educational institutions as to allowing in a reasonable degree, deficiencies in entrance qualifications to be made up during the early part of the school course, and contemplated a continuance of that custom. Any other construction of the law would render it such an oppressive and unreasonable interference with the ordinary business of schools as to require its rejection as absurd if not its condemnation as unconstitutional. The language requiring "a preliminary education equivalent to, etc.," is not wholly inconsistent with liberty to allow such education, in some reasonable degree, to be made up within a reasonable time after commencement of the course. Some unmistakable prohibition would be required in order to indicate a legislative purpose to abrogate the custom in that regard which has prevailed generally throughout the country. Entrance qualifications are required for admission to the courses of study universally, in reputable institutions of learning. The regulations in that regard, are as universally published for the benefit of all whom it may concern, and yet commonly,

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they are regarded as satisfied, though the student falls somewhat below the required standard as to some matters not very essential, if he makes up the deficiency within a brief period after his matriculation.

The last ground of the board's action has been, perhaps, sufficiently condemned without further discussion. It was a very natural climax to the misconception of authority evinced by the adoption of the arbitrary rules before mentioned. Mere assumed authority, if not checked, will ultimately run wild, as it did somewhat in this case, in condemning respondent as not reputable because of its determination to obey the judgment of the Circuit Court without further contesting the matter, unless seasonably notified that such a course would lead to its being condemned as not reputable. Nothing said herein should be construed as casting any reflection whatever upon the motives of the gentlemen composing the board, or their advisers. They doubtless, in the best of good faith, acted throughout according to their honest judgment respecting the power vested in them by the law. The fact that they were seriously mistaken only emphasizes the common saying that men, however distinguished and conscientious, are nevertheless liable to make great mistakes.

The foregoing disapproval of the board's action is emphasized by the fact that the law regards reputability to be something separate and distinct from other requirements essential to the graduation certificate of a college constituting an efficient basis for a license to practice the profession of dentistry. It requires: (1) that the college shall be duly incorporated; (2) that the entrance qualifications shall be as indicated; (3) that the period of study shall include seven months in each of four years: (4) and that the college shall be reputable. It may have all the specific requirements except the last, and be infirm in respect thereto. Again it may have the last essential and not the rest, since the former has reference to general equipment to accomplish in fact good work and send out graduates for the profession of dentistry fully trained therefor so that the public may safely trust them. There might be the equipment and such result, entitling the institution not only to be called reputable, but to special distinction, and it might actually achieve such distinction, and yet not have some of the other statutory essentials to the admission of its graduates into the profession without examination. The mere failure to comply with the statute a fortiori with the regulations made by the board with respect to its internal affairs, would not justify sentencing the college, as in this case. Reputability has no reference whatever to mere submission to rules of the State official board, or any other board. It has reference, as before indicated, to the actual facilities it possesses for good work as regards preparing candidates for



the dental profession, and the actual use of such facilities so as to accomplish good work.

What has been said exhausts the subject of whether the board, assuming that it has jurisdiction of the subject matter of the reputability of respondent, incidental to the determination of the rights of waiting applicants for licenses, exceeded its authority by passing judgment without any reasonable basis therefor, answering the question in the affirmative.

Turning to the situation presented, assuming the character of the proceeding as being directly against the college to adjudicate its status, the sole party on the one side being the respondent, the result is the same, since as we have seen, no notice was given to it with opportunity to be heard, no reason existed for neglect in that regard and the proceeding to a finality in face of such neglect was not due process of law. So, in any way we can view the record, the appellant committed jurisdictional error fatal to its action, warranting the judgment appealed from. In one aspect the error was excess of jurisdiction; in the other, it was total want of jurisdiction.

By THE COURT: The judgment is affirmed.

States Chat Interchange.

Arkansas reports no interchange as yet, but Oklahoma reports interchange with Arkansas.

District of Columbia interchanges with New Jersey.

Indiana interchanges with New Jersey.

Michigan interchanges with New Jersey and the Canadian Northwest Territories.

New Jersey interchanges with Indiana, Michigan, Tennessee, Utah and Vermont, and by special agreement with New York.

New York interchanges with New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Oklahoma reports interchange with Arkansas.

Pennsylvania interchanges with New York.

Tennessee interchanges with New Jersey.

Utah interchanges with New Jersey.

Vermont interchanges with New Jersey.



SOCIETY ANNOUNCEMENTS

national Society Meetings.

American Society of Orthodontists, New York, December, 1906.

Interstate Dental Fraternity, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 17. Institute of Dental Pedagogics, Chicago, Dec. 27, 28, 29.

National Association of Dental Examiners, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 14, 15, 17.

National Association of Dental Faculties, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 14. National Dental Association, Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18.

State Society Meetings.

Alabama Dental Association, Mobile, May 8-11.

Arkansas State Dental Association, Fort Smith, May 7-8.

California State Dental Association, San Francisco, May 14-18.

Florida State Dental Society, Atlantic Beach, May 16-18.

Illinois State Dental Society, Springfield, May 8-11.

Indiana State Dental Association, West Baden and French Lick Springs, June 26-28.

Iowa State Dental Society, Des Moines, May 1-3.

Kansas State Dental Association, Topeka, May 10-12.

Kentucky State Dental Association, Louisville, June 12-14.

Maine Dental Society, Moosehead Lake, July 17-19.

Massachusetts Dental Society, Boston, June 6, 7, 8.

Minnesota State Dental Association, Minneapolis, June 11, 12, 13.

Mississippi Dental Association, Gulfport, June 6, 7, 8.

Missouri State Dental Association, Springfield, June 5-7.

Nebraska State Dental Society, Omaha, May 15-17.

New Hampshire Dental Society, Plymouth, May 8-9.



New Jersey State Dental Society, Asbury Park, July.
New York State Dental Society, Albany, May 11-12.
South Carolina State Dental Association, Charleston, June 26-29.
Tennessee State Dental Association, Nashville, May 15-17.
Texas State Dental Association, Galveston, June 14, 15, 16.
Vermont State Dental Society, Brattleboro, May 16, 17, 18.

National Association of Dental Examiners.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting will be held at the New Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., commencing 10 a. m. Friday, Sept. 14, 1906.

The rates per day will be on the European plan from \$1.50 to \$4.00; American plan from \$3.00 to \$6.00, governed by choice of rooms.

Convention hall will be in the hotel and every effort will be made by the proprietors for the care and comfort of the members.

Arrangements are being perfected for those desiring a short ocean trip for reduced rates, via the Clyde and Old Dominion steamship lines, notice of which will be given by circular later.

> CHARLES A. MEEKER, D.D.S., Secretary and Treasurer.

29 Fulton St., Newark, N. J.

Interstate Dental Fraternity.

The annual meeting of the Interstate Dental Fraternity will be held at the New Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, Sept. 17, 1906.

The meeting and banquet will be in charge of Dr. Frank Holland, the vice-president for Georgia. Dr. Holland's well-established reputation as a host is a sufficient guarantee for a royal good time for all the fraternity who can arrange to get there. Do not miss it.

R. M. SANGER, National Secretary.

Cennessee State Dental Association.

The next annual meeting of the Tennessee State Dental Association will be held in Nashville, May 15-17. Chas. A. Tavel., Memphis, Tenn. Secretary.



Mississippi Dental Association.

The thirteenth annual meeting of the Mississippi Dental Association will meet in Gulfport, June 6, 7 and 8.

All ethical practitioners of this and other States are cordially invited to attend. Every effort is being made to have this the largest and most profitable meeting ever held, and the pleasures of Gulfport, on the coast, at this time of year, is a feature in itself.

Reduced hotel prices and the usual lower rates on all railroads will be obtained. For complete details address the secretary.

E. Douglas Hord, Secretary.

The Clinical Conference of the New Jersey State Dental Society.

An opportunity is afforded anyone having a difficult case in surgery orthodontia, operative or prosthetic dentistry, to present it for consultation at the coming meeting in July at Asbury Park, N. J. It is hoped that advantage will be taken of this chance to get the opinion and advice of men of exceptional ability in their special lines.

Correspondence is solicited. The committee desires a concise history of the cases on or before May 30th if possible.

J. G. Halsey, Chairman,
Swedesboro, N. J.
W. W. Crate, Camden, N. J.
SARAH G. JACKSON, Vineland, N. J.
W. H. Gelston, Camden, N. J.
A. Percy Robert, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. A. Waas, Hammonton, N. J.
F. K. Heazelton, Trenton, N. J.

Hrkansas State Dental Association.

The Arkansas State Dental Association meets at Fort Smith, May 9-10. Also State Board of Dental Examiners meets May 7 and 8.

H. P. Hopkins,

Argenta, Ark.

Secretary.



Southern Dental Society of the State of New Jersey.

The Southern Dental Society of the State of New Jersey purpose holding an all-day session of clinics from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., May 16 and 17, and a meeting in the evening of Wednesday, May 16, 1906, on the fifth floor of the Temple Building, 413-423 Market street, Camden, N. J.

A limited number of spaces will be rented during this meeting, and if you are at all interested in taking a space we should be pleased to hear from you on the subject.

Indications point to this as the most interesting meeting the Southern Dental Society has ever arranged for. A large number of clinicians have already promised to attend, and several papers will be read. Dentists will be in attendance from New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Yours truly,

A. IRWIN.

Alumni Association of the Dental Department of Washington University.

The Alumni Association of the Dental Department of Washington University (Missouri Dental College) will hold their annual clinic in the college building, Twenty-seventh and Locust streets, on Tuesday, May 22, 1906.

Address all communications to Dr. F. B. Lynott, Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. B. N. PIPPIN, President. Dr. F. B. Lynott, Secretary.

St. Louis Dental Society.

The next meeting of the St. Louis Dental Society will be held May 7. Dr. Geo. B. Winter will read a paper on "Extraction." Drs. C. D. Lukens, W. A. Roddy, G. W. Nevius and Frank H. Bond will take part in the discussion.

Dr. W. R. Roddy, Secretary.

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Alumni Society of the Philadelphia Dental College.

Grand social reunion of the graduates of the Philadelphia Dental College for the year 1906.

Alumni Day falls upon Thursday, May 31, this year, and will be celebrated in a highly interesting manner by clinics and a business meeting in the college at Eighteenth and Buttonwood streets, and a banquet or reception in the evening. Dr. Wheeler, of New York, will read the annual paper. Twenty-five hundred copies of the alumni journal will be mailed to the graduates of the Philadelphia Dental College.

A. IRWIN, D.D.S., Secretary.

Kansas State Dental Association.

The Kansas State Dental Association will hold its next annual session May 10, 11, 12, in Topeka, Kans.

F. O. Hetrick,
Ottawa, Kans.

Secretary.

Iowa State Dental Society.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the Iowa State Dental Society will be held at Des Moines, May 1, 2 and 3. C. W. Bruner, Waterloo, Ia. Secretary.

Hlabama Dental Association.

The next annual meeting of the Alabama Dental Association will be held in the Commercial Clubrooms, Mobile, May 8 to 11. A full attendance on the part of members is urged, and a cordial invitation is extended to all ethical non-association dentists of the State and to our professional brethren from other States. The usual one and one-third fare rate will be secured from the railroads on the certificate plan.

L. A. Crumley, D.D.S.,

Birmingham, Ala.

Secretary.



Nebraska State Dental Society.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Nebraska State Dental Society will be held in Omaha, May 15, 16 and 17, 1906, at the Creighton Dental College. Dr. L. P. Haskell and Dr. J. N. MacDowell, both of Chicago, will be with us, and the indications are that we will have the best meeting in the history of the Society. A cordial invitation is extended to all reputable practitioners to attend.

M. E. VANCE, Corresponding Secretary.

South Carolina State Dental Association.

The annual meeting of the South Carolina State Dental Association will be held in the city of Charleston, on the Isle of Palms, June 26, 27, 28 and 29. We expect a very profitable and enjoyable meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all ethical dentists.

EUSTON N. KIBLER, Corresponding Secretary.

Che Texas State Dental Association.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Texas State Dental Association will be held in the city of Galveston, June 14, 15 and 16, 1906. The indications are that this meeting will be the best ever held in Texas.

All ethical practitioners are extended a cordial invitation to meet with us.

Bush Jones, Secretary.

Dallas, Texas.

Missouri State Dental Association.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Missouri State Dental Association will be held this year at Springfield, Mo., June 5, 6, 7, inclusive.

An unusually interesting program is being arranged. A number of men eminent in the profession have signified their intention of being present, and the meeting promises to be the best in the history of the association.

All ethical dentists are cordially invited to be present.

SAM T. BASSETT, Corresponding Secretary.



National Association of Dental Faculties.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Dental Faculties will be held in Atlanta, Ga., commencing at 2 p. m., Friday, Sept. 14, 1906. The Executive Committee will meet at 10 a. m. the same day.

H. B. TILESTON, Chairman Executive Committee.

R. M. Sanger,
Secretary, Executive Committee,
East Orange, N. J.

Minnesota State Dental Association.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Minnesota State Dental Association will be held in Minneapolis at the Dental Department of the State University on June 11, 12 and 13, 1906.

J. F. McCrea, President. F. E. Cobb, Secretary.

Indiana State Dental Association.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the Indiana State Dental Association will be held at the West Baden and French Lick Springs, Indiana, June 26, 27 and 28, 1906.

The social side of this meeting will be a feature, while the papers and clinics have promise of being the best ever given at this society.

Ethical practitioners are invited to resort, recuperate and reillume with us.

R. A. Adams, Secretary,

Clinton, Ind.

Maine Dental Society.

The Maine Dental Society will hold its forty-first annual meeting at the Kineo House, Moosehead Lake, Maine, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, July 17, 18 and 19, 1906.

H. A. Kelley, Secretary,

Portland, Me.



Dental Society State of New York.

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the above society will be held in Albany on the 11th and 12th of May, when the following program will be presented: President's address, Dr. W. J. Turner; Report of the Correspondent, Dr. Ellison Hillyer; Report of Committee on Practice, Dr. E. Howard Babcock; Report, Scientific Research, Dr. F. W. Low; Essay, Dr. Edward C. Kirk, Philadelphia; Essay, Dr. J. Q. Byram, Indianapolis, Ind.; Essay, Dr. H. A. Pullen, Buffalo, N. Y.; Essay, Dr. G. B. Mitchell, Buffalo, N. Y.; Essay, Dr. W. B. Dills, Brooklyn.

In addition to the above a large number of special clinics will be given. The sessions will be held in the assembly hall of Hotel Ten Eyck, and a very cordial invitation is extended to all reputable members of the profession to attend the meeting. Trunk Line Association rates on all railways.

Charles S. Butler, Secretary,

The Frontenac, Buffalo, N. Y.

Uermont State Dental Society.

The thirtieth annual meeting of the Vermont State Dental Society will be held at Brattleboro, Vt., May 16, 17 and 18, 1906.

It is expected that we will have the largest attendance of any meeting ever held by this Society.

All the leading manufacturers have signified their intention of making an exhibit of their products, and this adds greatly to the success of a convention.

Every progressive dentist should be present.

Special social features for Thursday evening.

THOMAS MOUND, Secretary.

Rutland, Vt.

New Hampshire Dental Society.

The twenty-ninth annual session of the New Hampshire Dental Society will be held at the Pemigewassett House, Plymouth, N. H. (gateway to the White Mountains), May 8 and 9, 1906.

Elm street, Manchester, N. H.

F. F. FISHER, Secretary.



Illinois State Dental Society.

The annual meeting of the Illinois State Dental Society will be held in Springfield, May 8, 9, 10 and 11. An interesting program is being prepared.

Sincerely yours,

ELGIN MAWHINNEY, Secretary.

Alumni Association, Dental Department, University of Maryland.

The annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Dental Department of University of Maryland will be held May 7, 8 and 9, 1906, in the new dental building, corner Lombard and Greene streets.

We expect at this meeting to have an attendance of about three hundred, of which number there will be a hundred or more students.

Building will be open Monday, May 7, at 9 a. m., for exhibitors.

We are endeavoring to make this the most successful meeting in the history of the school and are very anxious for a large display of exhibits, and will be glad to have you with us.

The building is supplied throughout with electricity (direct current 110 volts). Choice of floor space will be assigned in order of receipt of application at the following terms—the first 4 by 4 ft. \$5, each additional foot \$1. Tables 4 by 4 ft., 75 cents each.

An early reply is solicited.

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Respectfully yours,

L. W. FARINHOLT, Chairman.

Alumni Association of Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

The Alumni Association of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery will hold its reunion at the College Building, Baltimore, Md., May 10 and 11, 1906.

The Committee has endeavored to reach by letter every graduate it has been able to locate. Those who have not received preliminary notice of this reunion are requested to send their address to the Secretary so that they may receive an official program.

An interesting program is being arranged consisting of clinics and papers by men of exceptional ability; also reunion of classes and alumni dinner. All ethical members of the profession cordially invited to attend.

W. W. Dunbracco, Secretary, 327 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md.



Massachusetts Dental Society.

The forty-second annual meeting of the Massachusetts Dental Society will be held in Boston on June 6, 7 and 8. The following is the list of essayists who will be present:

Dr. G. V. I. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.: "Clinical Pathologic Studies of Asymetrical Facial, Maxillary and Dental Development."

Dr. M. H. Cryer, Philadelphia, Pa.: "Some of the factors that modify jaws and other parts of the face."

Dr. Vida A. Latham, Chicago, Ill. Subject to be announced.

Dr. ames C. Monaghan, Washington, D. C.: "This the Land of Unlimited Opportunities for All and the Duty of the Dentist in These Days of Doubt."

Dr. Wm. H. Potter, Boston, Mass.: "The Necessity for an Endowment for Dental Schools."

Dr. Murdock C. Smith, Lynn, Mass.: "Crysts of the Jaw."

Dr. Eugene S. Talbot, Chicago, Ill.: "Dental Education."

Dr. Herbert L. Wheeler, New York, N. Y.: "The Need of an Independent Journal in the Dental Profession."

W. E. BOARDMAN, Chairman, A. J. Flanagan, Committee on Essays.

Miami Valley Dental Society.

The dentists of Dayton, Ohio, organized on Monday, April 2, in the Phillippi Home, the Miami Valley Dental Society, which meets every first Monday of each month. Dentists from all the surrounding towns are admitted to membership.

Officers elected: President, Dr. P. T. Ballinger; Vice-President, Dr. E. T. Tissard; Secretary, Dr. W. L. Wright; Treasurer, Dr. L. C. Adams; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. M. C. Saul. Committee on Arrangements: Drs. Billow, Blanhard, Zell. Committee on Ethics: Drs. Penfield, Schoff, Glew. Committee on Membership: Drs. Stewart, Flory, Hubbard.

M. C. SAUL, Corresponding Secretary.

Arcade Building, Dayton, Ohio.



Kentucky State Dental Association.

The time and place for the next annual meeting of the Kentucky State Dental Association has been changed to Louisville, Ky., during "Home coming week," June 12, 13 and 14. Special railroad rates of one fare for round trip can be secured.

All former residents of Kentucky in the profession are especially invited and their presence solicited. A cordial invitation is extended to the profession.

W. M. RANDALL, Secretary.

Cor. Brook and Broadway, Louisville, Ky.

Southern Wisconsin Dental Association.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Southern Wisconsin Dental Association will be held at Milwaukee, May 30 and 31, 1906. We want to lay special stress on the clinical part of our meeting, as we are going to try to make it one of the largest the State has ever had. We have some of the best clinicians coming from our border States, and we expect to have a good meeting. All ethical practitioners are cordially invited to meet with us.

C. W. Collver, Secretary,

Clinton, Wis.

Hlumni Association of St. Louis Dental College.

The Alumni Association of St. Louis Dental College (formerly Marion Sims) will hold their annual clinic at the College building, Grand avenue and Caroline street, Monday and Tuesday, May 7 and 8. Program to be published in next issue of this journal. Address all communications to Dr. Geo. B. Winter, Fresno Building, St. Louis.

Dr. O. Hammer, President, Dr. R. O. Butts, Secretary.

Lake Erie Dental Association.

The annual meeting of the Lake Erie Dental Association will be held at the Hotel Rider, Cambridge Springs, Pa., May 15, 16, 17. Round trip excursion rates on all roads may be procured. The committees are working hard to make this an extra fine meeting. All ethical dentists are most cordially invited to attend.

V. H. McAlpin, Secretary,

Warren, Pa.



Connecticut Dental Commission.

The Dental Commissioners of the State of Connecticut hereby give notice that they will meet at Hartford on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, June 27, 28 and 29, 1906, to examine applicants for license to practice dentistry, and for the transaction of any other business proper to come before said meeting.

All applicants should apply to the Recorder for proper blanks and rules for conducting the examination. Application blanks must be filled in and sworn to, and with fee, filed with the Recorder on or before June 20, 1906.

The annual meeting of the Commission, for the election of officers and to transact any business proper to come before said meeting will be held at 2 o'clock p. m., July 14, 1906.

By order of Commission.

GILBERT M. GRISWOLD, Recorder.

783 Main street, Hartford, Conn.

Uermont Board of Dental Examiners.

The next meeting of the Vermont Board of Dental Examiners, for the examination of candidates to practice dentistry, will be held at Montpelier, July 10, 11 and 12, 1906, commencing at 2 p. m. on the 10th. Headquarters will be at the Pavilion Hotel.

Application, together with the fee, \$25, must positively be in the hands of the Secretary before July 1.

Candidates for third examination must notify the Secretary before July 1, enclosing the fee, \$5. For information, application blanks and other blanks required, apply to GEO. F. CHENEY, Secretary.

St. Johnsbury, Vermont.

Oklahoma Board of Dental Examiners.

There will be a meeting of the Oklahoma Board of Dental Examiners held at Oklahoma City on May 15, 16 and 17, 1906, for the purpose of examining candidates. For particulars of examination and blanks address the secretary.

A. C. HIXON, Secretary,

Guthrie, Okla.



Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Kansas State Board of Dental Examiners will hold a meeting in Topeka, May 7, 8 and 9, for the purpose of examining candidates who desire to practice dentistry in this State.

Applicants will be examined in regular college branches, and will also be required to demonstrate their ability in the following practical work: Gold, amalgam and cement filling; vulcanite plate, and kind of crown that is necessary for the clinic assigned. An opportunity will be given each to demonstrate his or her knowledge of working porcelain. Materials and furnace for this will be furnished, but for all other operations the materials, small instruments and an engine must be furnished by the candidate. All clinics will be furnished by the Board. Those intending to take the examination should have their fee of \$10.00 and names in the hands of the Secretary by April 15, in order that ample accommodation for each can be arranged for. For further information address

M. I. Hults, Secretary,

Hutchinson, Kans.

Rhode Island State Board of Registration in Dentistry.

The Rhode Island State Board of Registration in Dentistry will hold its next meeting for the examination of candidates at the State House, Providence, July 10, 11 and 12, 1906, beginning each day promptly at 9 a. m.

Application, together with fee of \$20, if first examination, should be in the hands of the Secretary not later than July 3.

W. S. KENYON, D.D.S., Secretary.

301 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.

Missouri State Board of Dental Examiners.

The State Board of Dental Examiners for the State of Missouri will meet for the examination of applicants for registration at Kansas City, May 14, and St. Louis, May 28, 1906. For further particulars inquire of S. C. A. Rubey, Secretary,

Clinton, Mo.



Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners.

The next regular meeting of the Illinois State Board of Dental Examiners for the examination of applicants for a license to practice dentistry in the State of Illinois, will be held in Chicago, at the Northwestern University Dental School, southeast corner Lake and Dearborn streets, beginning Monday, June 4, at 9 a.m.

Applicants must be in possession of the following requirements in order to be eligible to take the examination: First, any person who has been engaged in the actual, legal and lawful practice of dentistry or dental surgery in some other State or country for five consecutive years just prior to application; or second, is a graduate of and has a diploma from the faculty of a reputable dental college, school or dental department of a reputable university; or third, is a graduate of and has a diploma from the faculty of a reputable medical college or medical department of a reputable university, and possesses the necessary qualifications prescribed by the Board.

Candidates will be furnished with proper blanks and such other information as is necessary upon application to the secretary. All applications must be filed with the secretary five days prior to the date of examination. The examination fee is twenty dollars (\$20.00), with the additional fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for a license.

Address all communications to

J. G. Reid, Secretary, 1204 Trude Building, Chicago, Ill.

New Jersey State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry.

The New Jersey State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry will hold their semi-annual examination in Trenton, N. J., on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of July.

Practical and theoretical work all completed at that time. Sessions begin promptly at 9 a. m. each day. All applications must be in the hands of the secretary by July 1. For further information kindly address the secretary,

Charles A. Meeker, D.D.S.,

29 Fulton St., Newark, N. J.



South Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners.

The South Calonia State Board of Dental Examiners will meet in annual session at Isle of Palms, June 22, 1906, for the purpose of examining applicants. Examinations will be both theoretical and practical. Applicants must furnish instruments and material for any demonstrations called for by the board.

B. Rutledge, Secretary.

Florence, S. C.

The above change in time and place was made necessary on account of the destruction by fire of White Stone Springs Hotel. B. R.

Obio State Board of Dental Examiners.

The regular semi-annual meeting of the Board of Dental Examiners of the State of Ohio will be held in Columbus, June 26, 27 and 28, 1906. Only graduates are eligible to examination. Application, accompanied by fee (\$20), should be filed with the Secretary by June 16. For further information address,

H. C. Brown, Secretary.

185 East State street, Columbus, Ohio.

Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Kentucky State Board of Dental Examiners will hold their next meeting at Louisville, June 5.

Applicants will be examined in regular college branches. Practical work, gold and amalgam.

One piece of metal work, materials, small instruments, an engine, must be furnished by the candidate.

A fee of \$20 will be charged. For further information address J. Richard Wallace, President, The Maconic, Louisville, Ky.

J. RICHARD WALLACE.

Hrizona Board of Dental Examiners.

The Arizona Board of Dental Examiners will meet at Tucson, July 2, 3 and 4. Fee, \$25. W. P. Sims, Secretary. Brisbee, Ariz.



North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners.

The regular annual meeting of the North Carolina State Board of Dental Examiners for the examination of applicants will be held in High Point, N. C., June 18, 19 and 20, 1906.

Written examinations in all the regular college branches will be required; also practical work in both operative and prosthetic dentistry.

As only graduates of reputable dental colleges will be admitted to examinations it will be necessary for each applicant to exhibit his diploma before being registered for examination.

For further information address the secretary,

R. H. Jones.

Winston-Salem, N. C.

Che Cexas Roard of Dental Examiners.

The Texas Board of Dental Examiners will meet in Galveston Monday, June 11th next. Applicants will be required in addition to a theoretical examination to make a gold filling and to invest and solder a piece of bridgework containing at least one dummy. Patients will be furnished by the board, but applicants must furnish their own instruments and materials. The examination fee is \$25. T. L. Westerfield, Dallas, President; J. H. Grand, Palestine, Vice-President; C. C. Weaver, Hillsboro, Secretary-Treasurer; Samuel G. Duff, Greenville; H. W. Lubben, Galveston, and W. G. Jackson, Abilene.

Florida State Roard of Bental Examiners.

The annual meeting of the Florida State Board of Dental Examiners has been changed. Instead of meeting in Jacksonville, June 8. Board will meet at Atlantic Beach, May 14, 1906, at 9 o'clock.

All applicants for license to practice dentistry in Florida must exhibit diplomas from reputable dental colleges. Absolutely no interchange of license with States. Practical work in operative and prosthetic dentistry. Student applicants required to furnish instruments.

W. G. MASON, Secretary.

Tampa, Fla.



Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Indiana State Board of Dental Examiners will hold its next meeting in the Capitol Building at Indianapolis, beginning at 9 o'clock Tuesday, June 12. All applicants for registration in this State will be examined at this time. Application must be in the hands of the Secretary not less than five days prior to the above date. For further information apply to the Secretary,

F. R. Henshaw.

Middletown, Ind.

Idabo Board of Dental Examiners.

The Idaho Board of Dental Examiners meets in Boise, June 13, 14 and 15, 1906, for the purpose of examining applicants for license to practice dentistry in Idaho. Second day devoted to practical operative dentistry. Applicants furnishing instruments and material.

C. E. M. Loux, Secretary.

Pocatello, Idaho.

Pennsylvania State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Board of Dental Examiners of Pennsylvania will conduct examinations in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, June 5-8, 1906. For papers and particulars address

Dr. N. C. Schaeffer,

Secretary, Dental Council.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Marvland State Board of Dental Examiners.

The Maryland State Board of Dental Examiners will meet for examination of candidates for certificates May 14 and 15, 1906, at the Dental Department of the Baltimore Medical College at 9 a. m. For application blanks and all information apply to F. F. Drew, Secretary,

701 No. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.

New Hampshire State Board of Registration in Dentistry.

The next meeting of the New Hampshire Board of Registration in Dentistry for the examination of candidates for registration will be held in Manchester, N. H., June 12, 13 and 14, 1906.

A. J. SAWYER, Secretary.

Manchester, N. H.